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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIX NO. 282 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

"FACE PROBLEM OF INDIAN SELF-GOVERNMENT WITH COURAGE"

Premier's Reply To Diehard Criticism

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN POLITICAL CAPACITY

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Political capacity in India had enormously increased in recent years and nobody attending the Round Table Conference could doubt it declared the Premier in ringing tones in the crowded House of Commons moving the approval of Government's Indian policy.

The Premier added every debate in the Round Table Conference which was representative of all classes, from the Princes to the "Untouchables", would have done honour to any assembly of specialists in Britain. He emphasised the tremendous experiment in Indian self-Government and Mr. Churchill's overcaution over the criticisms.

He said he was certain if the problem was faced with courage and resource that with human material represented in the Round Table Conference and our political adaptability we should succeed in one of the greatest contributions to democracy.

India Debate In Commons.

In the House of Commons today, Mr. MacDonald moved the following motion on the Indian policy:

"That this House approves the Indian policy of His Majesty's Government as set out in Command Paper (Indian Round Table Conference) presented to Parliament on December 1.

Mr. MacDonald began by saying that in answer to a question put to him by Mr. Churchill he had indicated that he would inform Parliament what steps the Government proposed to take with reference to its policy with regard to India. He now rose to fulfil the pledge he then gave.

The statement he made to the Round Table Conference yesterday had the full authority of the Government and the Government now wished having communicated that statement to the House to ask the House by its vote to-morrow night to associate itself with that policy.

As this is the first time when the Indian debate has taken place in this Parliament it will perhaps be convenient for the honourable members, especially those who have come there for the first time, that he should give them a slight reminder as to how the present situation has arisen.

MERE STATEMENTS AND NO PLEDGES.

From time to time declarations, which did not amount to specific pledges, had been made by the representatives of this country. Sometimes the monarch herself, as in the case of late Queen Victoria, sometimes the Government representatives and sometimes the House of Commons had made it perfectly clear at the time intention of this Government and this country was to lead India up to a position that it could make itself responsible for its own Government. Those statements did not always amount to pledges. They did not go beyond a statement of intention.

But this House and no member of this House as representative could throw off from his shoulders the responsibility of carrying into effect, when the opportunity arises and from time to time, those declarations of intention.

PARLIAMENT'S POLICY.

He did not overlook the fact that in 1919 that Parliament passed an Act, the Government of India Act. There was a preamble to that Act which defined the policy of Parliament, not of a Parliament but the continuing policy of whatever may be the Parliament, the continuing authority of this country. That pledge was that its intention in passing 1919 Act was to make a decisive and distinctive step in the gradual development of self-governing institutions in India. It was so well aware what it was doing that same Act appointed that at the termination of 10 years from the passing of the Act Parliament should set up a Statutory Commission to review the position in India and make observations and recommendations regarding its future.

That was the origin of what was known as the Simon Commission. He wished to emphasise that expression "gradual development" must not be interpreted by the House as something it could fulfil at its own leisure. Those words must be interpreted to mean that the House was vigilantly and carefully watching the progress of affairs in India, was prepared when that progress had reached certain stages to take advantage of it to increase the amount of self-government that India enjoyed.

POLITICAL CAPACITY IN INDIA WAS WIDE-SPREAD.

There was another thing he would like to observe, that political capacity in India was solid, was wide-spread and had enormously increased within recent years.

REPRESENTATIVE INDIANS.

No one who sat at the Round Table Conference since November last year and listened to the debate could doubt that. He wished to emphasise that these debates were not conducted so far as the Indians were concerned by the people who had, as was too frequently alleged, a veneer of Western education. Those debates were conducted by the leaders of all communities, by men who were there in representative capacity and who could speak to every class and every community in India, from the Princes down to the "untouchables" It was representative; it was remarkable in its representative character. Every time he had the pleasure and privilege of sitting in the Chair, debates that were engaged in would have done honour, so far as the grasp of subject and intricacy of the solution were concerned, to any assembly of specialists, who belonged to this country and who were regarded as specialists by their people in this country.

(Message Incomplete).

MAHATMA'S 24-HOURS' VISIT TO PARIS.

To Meet Romain Rolland At Villeneuve.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Paris.—Mahatma Gandhi is due here on Saturday on a twenty-four hours' visit. He will deliver a public speech on Saturday evening but the place of the meeting has not yet been fixed.

Gandhiji will probably proceed to Geneva on Sunday.

Thereafter he will stay at Villeneuve with M. Romain Rolland It is customary not to milk goats this time of year but M. Rolland has persuaded peasants to break the tradition in order to supply Gandhiji.—Reuter.

DILATORY METHODS

Ex-Law Member On Premier's Declaration

DELAY WILL MEAN DANGER

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 2.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, a Round Tabler and ex-Law Member of the Government of India interviewed on the Premier's statement said:—

"I entirely agree that any reforms that are contemplated must be not a fragmentary or, partial advance, but a comprehensive move and to this extent I am at one with those who insist upon Central Responsibility being evolved at the same time as Provincial Autonomy. I have also been a whole-hearted exponent of the idea of an All-India Federation as the best possible scheme especially in view of the importance of Defence and All-India Commercial and Fiscal Policy; but I feel that the Premier's characterisation of such scheme as the only hopeful solution is putting the case too high and probably delaying or hampering the progress of reforms in British India.

Frankly I cannot also see the necessity of the postponement of the communal decision. Many attempts at adjustments have been made and I cannot but feel that the simplest and most efficacious course would have been for the British Government to have at least come to a tentative decision and announced it so that public opinion may have something to go upon. I do not see what new materials are likely to be forthcoming on this question. I am, no doubt, an optimist and have not lost faith in the possibility of an agreement in India, but there are so many deflecting factors that some decision ought to have been arrived at either by agreement or by Government 'suo motu'. Another long-drawn agony of suspense and, possibly, fruitless negotiation would be a further cause of delay and embitterment.

I must say that I am disappointed that no definite announcement of the grant of Central Responsibility with safeguards has been made. And I am further surprised that no time-table has been fixed in the Premier's statement for the various stages for negotiations and investigations. I should have been more satisfied if, for instance, the Premier had made it clear that if no communal settlement was arrived at in three months, the British Government would announce its decision and that if the States and British India did not arrive at a 'modus vivendi' in six or say nine months, a similar decision would be taken and so on and so forth. Such a step would have at least spurred the various parties and interests to a speedy and continuous work in the direction of the reconciliation of divergent view-points.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

It is, however, my fervent hope that the Committees now to be appointed would not prolong, as is often usual with Committees, for in the present condition of the country delays of all kinds are infinitely dangerous. I do not desire to say more at this stage until I have had an opportunity of consulting at first hand those friends and colleagues of mine and who have evinced very great enthusiasm for the plan now put forward. I am unwilling to believe that men like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Sastri would have greeted the announcement so enthusiastically as they seem to have done without some cause. I also note that Mahatma Gandhi gives qualified approval to the spirit displayed on the British side. I must say that I have throughout been disappointed at the attitude of Mahatma Gandhi on matters which lesser men have regarded as of paramount importance, such as Fiscal Policy and the problem of the Depressed classes.

SALT MANUFACTURE IN ORISSA.

CUTTACK, Nov. 29.

(By Mail.)

An officer of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department will tour the province of Bihar and Orissa in December with a view to considering the possibility of encouraging salt manufacture here.

A. P.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN SUED.

Claims For Publicity Service.

HOW FILM STARS ARE BOOSTED.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Charlie Chaplin, the film star, appeared in witness box in the role of a defendant at Westminster County Court in a case in which he was sued in respect of publicity services by his woman secretary.

The plaintiff, Miss May Shepherd, who claimed £100. said that she had worked for Valentino, Jackie Coogan, and Norma Shearer and described her publicity stunts in the Court, including Chaplin's visit to the Lord Mayor of London.

She related that she sent a tactful letter to Mr. MacDonald when Chaplin went abroad and forgot to send an apology for non-attendance at a dinner. She also made a press story when Chaplin was late in keeping an appointment with the Duke of Connaught.

Chaplin had an uncomfortable quarter of an hour at the hands of the Judge, Sir Alfred Tobin and the case concluded with the film star agreeing to judgment for full amount with costs on the High Court scale.

Capt. Maxwell's Fall On Race Course.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 2.

Captain W. E. Maxwell of the Commander-in-Chief's staff had a nasty fall while riding on the race course here this morning. An X-Ray examination showed that he had sustained fracture of the right leg. He is now in the Hindu Rao Hospital.—A. P.

ROUND TABLE KNIGHTS' FIRST THOUGHTS.

India Can Look Forward To Self-Govt., Says Sapru

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The fact that the National Government, with a large Conservative majority, has endorsed Federation with Central responsibility and that there is an urgent need before progress is possible of settling the communal difficulty, are the points to which attention is largely directed in the comments of the delegates on the Premier's statement.

These considerations were stressed by Dr. Sapru who interviewed by Reuter said that in order to appreciate the result of the Round Table Conference, the atmosphere and circumstances in which the proceedings were carried on, must be borne in mind.

The communal question which overshadowed everything had prevented the Federal Committee from taking up Central Responsibility. Nevertheless it was no small gain that the principle of responsibility in the Centre had been definitely acknowledged and conceded by the Premier's statement the main importance of which lay in the fact that the National Government was committed to the principle of responsibility in the Centre on Federal basis.

Dr. Sapru continued: "The Premier's unique prestige with the present Parliament encourages a hope that the policy will be ratified to-morrow. But a week ago the position was extremely dangerous and almost seemed as if the die-hards' open onslaught would lead to the break-up of the Conference. The genuine fear that only Provincial Autonomy will be introduced has now been dissipated. India could look forward to comprehensive scheme of responsibility both in the Centre and in the Provinces."—Reuter.

"NO BRITISH INTEREST WILL PROFIT BY THIS NEW ENTERPRISE."

How Diehard Press Looks At Premier's "Offer" To India.

CRUSH SEDITION AND MAINTAIN ORDER, SAYS "DAILY MAIL."

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Except the "Daily Mail" and the "Morning Post" the rest of the papers have welcomed the Premier's declaration in cautious language.

NO STEAM IN BOILER.

How far the declaration will satisfy Gandhiji and the Congress is discussed by the "Daily Herald" which fears that procedure by Committees may not mean swift-progress, but leisurely delay and that however excellent the machinery there may be no steam in the boiler.

The paper entertains another fear, that of India's deep suspicion that the Government of India is preparing not only the suppression of terrorism but the repression of the Congress Movement and that the new period of coercion and strong Government is opening in India. Therefore, if Gandhiji can be convinced, peaceful way is still open. Paths need not diverge. The work of the Conference may still be a prelude to that settlement by agreement which is the desire of all men of goodwill.

GOVT.'S CONSISTENT POLICY.

"The Times" welcomes Government's faith in the method of Conference and believes there is nothing assuredly inconsistent between the method of conference which is meant to transfer power to Indians and the suppression of terrorism and murder as is done in Bengal to-day.

"The Daily Telegraph" says, the Premier's statement is a confession of failure of the Conference to settle the communal matter.

PLEA FOR FIRM HAND.

INTEREST."

"The Daily Mail" vigorously challenges the Premier's declaration, which in its opinion is not the right course. Britain's first duty is to govern in India and its signal contract with the energy with which France and Holland have maintained order and crushed sedition in their Eastern Dependencies.

"NO PROFIT TO BRITISH

"The Morning Post" gives prominence to the communal deadlock in support of its contention that Government is having Federalism by force. The Government step may be called extremely courageous but it does seem to us also dangerously rash. When Britain tried to force the minority of Protestant Ulster under the majority of Roman Catholic Ireland, it utterly failed. Yet the division between the two was as a shallow ditch compared with the Himalayan gulf which separates the Hindus and Muslims. Moreover, the raising of the question in this acute form can hardly fail to intensify the already deplorable heat of communal feud. In all circumstances it seems to us that Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues would have been wise to leave these vexed subjects to the solution of Indians themselves instead of superfluously thrusting the meddlesome finger between the bark and the tree. We can see no British interest that will profit by this new enterprise and it opens the field of embroilment which this country at the moment might well have been spared.

A VOTE FOR "MAC."

To the "News Chronicle," the declaration is a further advance of progress for India. It opines that the Premier's statement is a bold and statesmanlike reassertion of the Indian policy which he had outlined in January last. Its reaffirmation is decisively of "Mac's" authority in his own Government and marks a decisive defeat of the attempt of Tory die-hards to force him to abandon that policy. With the Government's acceptance of the Federations, no one can now say, it was only Labour policy. It is now our National Policy.

FIRM RULE BEGINS IN CHITTAGONG.

Curfew Order In Force In Certain Localities.

TROOPS AND MILITARY POSTED IN THE TOWN.

CHITTAGONG, Dec. 2.

The District Magistrate has issued a proclamation in Chittagong Town detailing measures to be taken forthwith to suppress terrorist movement, warning inhabitants 'inter alia' against assisting terrorists and calling upon them to give information regarding their whereabouts.

CURFEW PROCLAMATION.

Measures to effect the object in view will include prohibition of all movements at night in certain areas by orders of which due notice will be given and persons passing along certain routes will be liable to search.

Inhabitants are warned that they must obey without question all orders which may be issued. They must immediately stop when called upon to do so by Police or Military. Otherwise consequences will be serious.

MILITARY FORCES POSTED IN TOWN.

Troops, Police and Magistrates are being posted in certain areas and it is Government's intention to keep these measures in force until terrorist organisation ceases to be a menace to the peace of the District.—A. P.

BROADCASTING TO REMAIN.

Govt.'s Final Decision

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE PROPOSALS NOT FEASIBLE.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 2.

It is understood that the Government of India intend to carry on broadcasting as at present through Government agency, by devising some means of making it pay its way.

None of the various offers of private enterprise to conduct broadcasting have suggested a feasible alternative so far. Though retrenchment is forcing economy on the Government in this direction, it is the desire of the Government to keep intact at least the nucleus of such an important service.—A. P.

HAFIZ ALI BAHADUR KHAN RELEASED

Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan was released from the Yeravda Central Prison on Wednesday afternoon and arrived in Bombay the same evening. His release was not expected for at least a week more but Major Bhandari, the Superintendent of the Prison granted him ten day's special remission. Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan on arrival in Bombay went to Dr. M. H. Gour's place where he will be putting up temporarily.

It will be recalled that Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan was in the first batch of ten Satyagrahis along with Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and others who initiated the Salt Law Breaking Campaign in Bombay early in April last year. He was arrested and convicted for a term of one month's simple imprisonment along with Mr. Nariman under the Salt Act. On the completion of this term of imprisonment, another prosecution was launched against him under Sec. 124 A. of the Indian Penal Code (Sedition) in regard to a speech he delivered on the arrest of Mr. Mahomed Siddique, Editor of "The Payam-e-Mazdoor."

After spending a few days in the Arthur Road Prison, Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan was transferred to the Nasik Central Prison where he passed several months. Thence he was transferred to the Yeravda Central Prison, Poona from where he has been released. Ali Bahadur Khan was sentenced for sedition for a period aggregating to 2 years and 4 months. He was not released in the general "Amnesty" after the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement.

Calcutta Mayor Denies Ghuznavi's Statement At R. T. C.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

The allegation made by Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi at the Round Table Conference that "the Calcutta Corporation was educating its school children in hatred of the British" was categorically denied by the Mayor of Calcutta, Dr. B. C. Roy, at to-night's meeting of the Corporation.—A. P.

EGYPT TO CLOTHE HERSELF.

Govt. Stored Cotton For Indigenous Factories

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Cairo.—It is reported that negotiations have been completed for the sale of 400,000 kantars of Government stored cotton to Mehalla and Alexandria weaving factories whereby it is hoped to treble Egypt's cotton production, provide work for 5,000 and produce sufficient madapollam to meet requirements throughout Egypt.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS.

INDIA DOESN'T WANT INDEPENDENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

A breeze marked the Premier's speech. Replying to left-wing interruptions Mr. MacDonald repudiated the suggestions that India had been placed in inferior status as regards the Statute of Westminster.

Mr. Maxton intervened declaring it would be difficult for India to obtain independence.

Mr. MacDonald retorted: India does not want it.

Mr. MacDonald declared that India could be brought under the scope of the Statute of Westminster except by special Clause of the Act of Parliament.—Reuter.

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A 3956

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A R6314

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A R 6338

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P R6325

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P. R6341.

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NOTICE.

SALE OF THE BUSINESS OF MESSRS. DUKE & SONS, FORT.

The undersigned invites offers for the purchase as a going concern of the business of AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS carried on in the name of Messrs. DUKE & SONS, FORT, at Nos. 19, 31-33-35, British Hotel Lane, Fort, together with the plant, machinery, materials, trade-marks, labels, live-stock, stock-in-trade and good will thereof and together with the benefit of the lease of the premises. Offers should reach the undersigned on or before the 9th December, 1931. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at his office, at 133, Esplanade Road Fort. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

Dated this 30th day of Nov. 1931.
H.H. WADIA,
Court Receiver,
and Receiver in Suit No. 1708 of 1931.
3989.

Public Notices.

JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Incorporated in India.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 13TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on 17th December 1931 at ½ p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business.

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Revenue Accounts, Profit & Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the period ending 30th June, 1931.
(2) To sanction dividends on Preference and Ordinary shares.
(3) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from office but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th June 1932 and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To sanction bonus to the staff.
(6) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Notice is also given that the transfer books of the Company will be closed from 11th December 1931 to 10th January 1932 both days inclusive.

*Preference and Ordinary Shares dividends if sanctioned will be payable on and after 10th of February 1932 to those Shareholders whose names stand in register of the Company on 11th December, 1931.

The following letter has been received from Chhotalal Ishwardas Parekh, a member of the Company:—

"I am going to propose to appoint Messrs. DALAL & SHAH as Auditors of the Company in the next General Meeting to be held in December in place of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., of which pleas take note"

By order of the Board,,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1931.
4000

NOTICE AS TO LOST POLICY

Policy No. 54336 in NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., on the life of Mr. Tulshidas Lalbhoy Shroff, C/o Imperial Bank of India, Mandvi Branch, Bombay, having been LOST. Notice is hereby given that failing any objection to reach the Company within one month of this date from any interested party with production of the Policy the Company will proceed in matters pending concerning the Policy.

R. G. DAS & CO.,
Managers.
National Insurance Co., Ltd.,
7, Council House St.,
Calcutta.
3997

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 822 of 1931.

Messrs. MAMRAJ RAMBHAGAT a firm and others Plaintiffs
v/s
Messrs. BHIKHUMIA EBRAHIM a firm .. Defendants

To,

BHIKHUMIA EBRAHIM

a partner in the defendant firm abovenamed COSAI GUNJ. FYZABAD. (U.P.)

The plaintiffs abovenamed have filed a suit against the abovenamed Defendant firm in which you are a partner for recovery of the sum of Rs. 2602-11-3 and interest thereon at the rate of 9 annas per mensem from the 16th day of September, 1930, till Judgment costs and further interest And Take Notice that this Court has fixed the 6th day of January 1932, for hearing and final disposal of the suit. And also Take Notice that in default of your appearance on the said day the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 16th day of August 1931.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,
for
Prothonotary and
Senior Master.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL

The 16th day of August, 1931.
Messrs. MALVI RANCHODDAS AND CO.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
400

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PREMSHANKER MAHASHANKER, the sole surviving proving Executor of the Will of VITHALDAS CHATURBHUJ has contracted to sell to my client the property described in the schedule hereunder written. Persons claiming any interest therein by way of mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien, incumbrances easement or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within a fortnight from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been null and void.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground belonging to Hirjibhoy Hormusji Sethna together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon, situate on the Western side of the Dhunji Doongaria Street, otherwise called Dhunji Street or Parsi Gate, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 74 1|9 square yards or thereabouts and Cadestral Survey No. 1374 of Bhuleshwar Division bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1382, bounded on the East by the said Dhunji Doongaria Street, on the West partly by the property of Cawasji Nowroji Pavri and partly by the property of Pestonji Rustomji Cooper, on the North by the property of Limjibhoy Bomonji Wadia and on the South by the property of Krishnarao Govindrao Khote and the building are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "C" Ward No. 704 Street No. 84-86.

Dated this 2nd day of December 1931.

G. B. PANDYA.
Purchaser's Attorney.
56, Esplanade Road, P. and O. Bank Building, Fort, Bombay.
3998

NOTICE.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground containing by admeasurement 155 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/6934 and Cadestral Survey No. 109 of Tardeo Division together with the messuage tenement or building (known as "Jal" Building), standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under "E" Ward No. 2947 (1), Street No. 134 and now under "D" Ward No. 4771 and Street No. 1 all which the said premises are situate at and on the Southern side of Foras Road Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property now or formerly belonging to the estate of the late Phiroz-shah Dadabhoy Bhedwar, on or towards the West by a private passage on or towards the North by the said Foras Road and on or towards the South by the property of Karmaily Peerbhai.

Dated this 2nd day of Dec. 1931.
DIVECHA & THAKORE.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
D/M. 3999

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

SALE of the Siddeley Ice Manufacturing Co., Ltd., advertised to take place on Saturday, the 12th inst., has been ADJOURNED to Thursday, the 17th idem.

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Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	@28 Dec.
*Tottori ,,	5973	16 Dec.	30 Dec
*Nagato Maru	5901	19 Dec.	3 Jan.
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N.B.:—A reward of Rs. 50 will be given to anyone challenging our statement.
THE CHAMBER OF ASTROLOGY
P. B. No. 9, Lahore.

SHIPPING

ARRIVAL.

December 2.

British Colonel, Ashmore, Abadan.

DEPARTURE.

December 3.

Tokushima Maru, Taniguchi, Kobe.

LOADING.

December 2.

Steamer Bamora for Busrah.
Steamer Comorin for Sydney.
Steamer British Colonel for Abadan.

S S British Colonel:—The A P O Coy's steamer British Colonel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Tokushima Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tokushima Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

S S Viceroy of India for London.—101 bags cuttle fish bones, H A Kathawala; 4 bales animal skin, Cox & Kings Ltd.; 32 bales animal skin, H Oosman & Co.

For Marseilles.—268 bags groundnutseed, B Nazir & Co.

S S Dilgoma for Haure.—250 myrabollam, C Jivanlal & Co.; 3040 bags linseed, Strauss & Co.

For Dunkirk.—2432 bags linseed, Strauss & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Hull.—2055 bags castorseed, Birla Bros.

S S Wildenfels for Hamburg.—110 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas & Co.; 29 bales cotton fly, A L Zaveri.

For Antwerp.—500 bales joowari, T S Thadani & Sons.

For Rotterdom.—12800 bags groundnuts, Strauss & Co.; 3840 bags groundnuts, Strauss & Co.; 1100 bags lactic casim, India Shipping Agency.

S S Comorin for Adalaide.—1400 bags asphalt, M Varnon Co.

For Sydney.—35 drums castor oil, Swastika Oil Mills Ltd.

For Melbourne.—1018 bags castorseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Castalia for Liverpool.—4600 bags groundnut oil cakes, W Latham & Co.; 2015 bags groundnut oil cakes, Steel Bros.

For Manchester.—575 drums castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mill Mrg. Co. Ltd.; 200 bales cotton raw, Textile Waste Co.; 250 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Glasgow.—2680 bags groundnut cakes, Steel Bros.

For Marseilles.—8960 bags groundnuts, K Deichand & Co.

S S Nordic for Antwerp.—55 bales cotton fly, V P Maskai.

For Hamburg.—55 bales cotton fly, V P Maskai; 2403 bags joowari, S M Rajgor & Co.; 111 bags millet, J Dayal.

S S Pontypridd for Antwerp.—450 bags fish manure, M G Abdul Husein.

For Rotterdom.—73 bags groundnut oil cakes, Ishwardas & Co.; 1340 bags linseed oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy.

S S Arabia for Genoa.—42 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas & Co.; 53 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

S S Himalaya for Trieste.—400 bags groundnuts, T S Thadani & Sons.

For Venice.—185 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas & Co.; 3840 bags groundnuts, Strauss & Co.; 1400 bags castorseed, K Devchand & Co.; 455 bales cotton fly, Chimanlal & Sons.

For Alexandretta.—20 bales cotton raw, A E L Ejil.

For Fiume.—165 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Celebes Maru for Kobe.—30 bags sandalwood, S Nowroji & Co.

For Shanghai.—700 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

S S Tokushima Maru for Kobe.—12 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Hiejsizan Maru for Kobe.—350 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co.; 287 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.; 284 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 100 bales cotton raw, Missho Co. Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

S S Himalaya, Agents, L Triestino, from Trieste.—25 cases quick silver; 243 cases shoes; 24 cases chairs; 1530 cases paper; 1400 cases glassware; 75 cases twine; 290 cases nails; 469 cases wire; 100 bags potatoes; 60 cases fez caps; 140 cases beer; 500 bags garlic; 1000 bags starch; 140 bags bolts & nuts; 34 cases lamps; 650 bundles plates; 794 pcs. pine.

From Venice.—30 bales paper; 200 bags stones; 45 bales art-silk yarn.

From Brindisi.—20 kgs. tartaric 200 bags almonds.

From Bari.—100 bags almonds.

From Aden.—152 bundles alkali, 30 nos. empty drums; 17 bags gum myrah.

S S Castalia, Agents, G Tdg. Co., from Manchester.—270 bales cottons; 14 bales cotton suits; 110 bales cotton yarn; 590 cases machinery; 150 cases paper; 233 cases newspaper; 20 drums paint; 24 drums chemicals; 114 drums varnish; 200 bundles steel keys; 650 bundles steel hooks.

From Liverpool.—164 bundles steel bars; 284 bundles steel circles; 236 bundles steel spring; 1580 bundles steel hoops; 192 bundles steel tubes; 50 bags tapioca flour; 114 cases tyres; 1678 cases soap; 425 cases tiles; 100 cases salt; 124 cases whisky; 120 cases beer; 45 biscuits; 35 cases grapes; 242 cases machinery; 25 cases toilet powder; 45 bales cotton; 80 kgs. paint; 81 drums dyes; 95 drums lub. grease; 125 drums 700 bags chemicals; 100 cases e'ware; 100 bags cellulose tanning extract; 840 bags china clay.

From Glasgow.—67 bales cotton; 89 bales cotton thread; 49 cases canvas; 112 cases newspaper; 30 cases wine; 1253 cases beer; 423 cases e'ware; 190 cases ale; 60 cks. lead; 40 cks. lead in oil; 397 drums paint; 26 drums varnish; 290 bundles steel sheets; 34 bundles tyres; 165 bundles steel bars; 27 drums dyes; 986 nos. stone ware jars; 5000 nos. fire-brick; 125 nos. cisterns.

All-India Swadeshi Exhibition At Hubli

(From Our Correspondent)

HUBLI, Dec. 1.

The All-India exhibition office is receiving letters complaining that the time for sending application is very short. The authorities have notified to extend the duration of receipt of applications for stalls till 10th instant.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

THE PERFECT FILM FACE.

Searched In Hollywood.

(BY ERNEST WESTMORE)

There is no a single film face in Hollywood that could be called perfect, according to Ernest Westmore, the young Englishman who brilliantly directs the make-up department of Radio Pictures' studio. Having made-up famous faces for ten years, he knows much more about their deficiencies than you and I, and even more than their owners.

Discontented, as all artists should be, with his material, Westmore's ideal film face is synthetic.

In the female version it would boast the hair of Jean Harlow, the forehead of Dolores del Rio, the eyes of Marlene Dietrich, the nose of Billie Dove, the mouth of Irene Dunne, and the chin of Marion Davies.

In the male it would be composed of the hair of Gilbert Roland, the forehead of Clark Gable, the eyes of Ricardo Cortez, the nose of John Barrymore, the mouth of Ronald Colman, and the chin of Richard Dix.

I feel this thing should go farther. While we are creating a composite screen Galatea we might make her full figure. I submit as my selection Madeleine Carroll's shoulders, Gloria Swanson's back Billie Dove's arms, Norma Shearer's hands Evelyn Knapp's hips and legs and Lil Dagover's feet. I would then dress the creature with the taste of Kay Francis and animate her with the breath of Ann Harding.

The composition of her male counterpart is better left to experts of the other sex, but I shall be surprised if Clark Gable is not elected to be the greater part of him.

DYED PERSONALITY.

Apropos synthetic film personalities, Joan Crawford (new dark-brown version, not the blonde) theorizes that change of appearance revolutionizes the inner nature of an actress. Lying in pyjamas across a bed (the scene was the studio) Joan developed the theme from her own experiences, which have now described a complete circle through all shades of the human hair, bypassing only the platinum preserves of Jean Harlow.

"Few people," she said, "realise how much the mind reacts to a major alteration in looks. After I went blonde for 'This Modern Age' I could never be natural. I would wake up in the morning feeling grand. One look at the fair-haired hussy in the mirror and I said to myself, said I: "Who is that creature?" Then the trouble started. I couldn't feel the same—had to take myself aside and assume the old Joan Crawford personality like a role."

STAR BOOKWORMS

According to Mr. Stanley Rose, who runs one of Hollywood's most popular bookshops, the best-selling authors in the film city are Somerset Maugham, Ernest Hemingway, and Ben Hecht and the best-selling single book, "Queer People," the satire on cinemania. But the literary tastes of film celebrities by no means run exclusively to fiction.

William Powell, for example, favours memoirs. Doug Fairbanks, Junr., goes in for poetry, Richard Barthelmess for biographies, and Edward Everett Horton for studies scholastic works. Gloria Swanson reads every available treatise on the legitimate theatre, Eric Von Stroheim all intimate court memoirs, and Dave Butler all new works on criminology. Among the classic fiction readers Victor McLaglen is a Rudyard Kipling "fan," and Neil Hamilton an admirer of Mark Twain and early American literature.

Perhaps Mr. Rose's strangest customer is Josef von Sternberg, whose purchases reveal him to be a student of art, philosophy, folk love, and—black magic.

THOMAS TAKES A CASTLE

I thought I had seen every variety of weird dwelling in Hollywood, but one escaped me. It is a castle in miniature, perched precariously on the top of the tallest sugarcone peak overlooking the film city, approached by a cart track which zig-zags along the edge of precipices, and commanding from its battlemented balcony a panorama peerless in any part of the world.

One hundred miles to the east, the end of a range of rolling blue hills, the San Bernadino mountains, rears snow-tipped peaks. Below the thickly populated plains of Hollywood, Los Angles, Glendale, and Culver City stretch away to the south. Fifteen miles to the west the blue Pacific flashes and sparkles in the sun.

Inside the castle boasts—in addition to necessities—three bathrooms, a fitted bar, and a lift. The master bathroom takes the word seriously; it is not a room with a bath in it, but a room which is a bath. Slip through a narrow, unobtrusive panel in the well-staircase and, presto! you are in a ten by fourteen room lined with green tiles and lit by ship's portholes. Touch a lever and from every wall ten multiple sprays of warm water leap at you, with an eleventh enfilading you from the ceiling.

Naturally, such a place is the property and pride of an Englishman. Jameson Thomas found it in a derelict condition the other day, took it, put in a horde of plasterers and carpenters to do a month's renovating, and now spends most of his time on Hollywood Boulevard gazing up at the peak to make sure that the little white castle is still there and rereading the lease in an agony of apprehension that it may not be legally binding.

As the castle stands on no street, and the mountain top is untitled, Thomas is puzzled to know what name to give his eyrie. My suggestion is "Opposite Heaven," with the telegraphic address: "Inaccessible, Hollywood."

THE PAINTED PARSON.

It is unlikely that there was ever a stranger reason for going on the films than the Revered William Tiernan's. This pastor of a Hollywood church has put on grease-paint to portray a minister in Radio Pictures' problem drama, "Are These Our Children?" Quite apart from the fees, the reverend gentleman seeks experience of the acting art. He considers it a legitimate tool of his profession.

"After all," he assured me, as he dabbled his nose with powder on the sidelines of the set, "the films and the church are alike in that they both play upon the emotions. The difference is that the films drop the emotions after they are created, while the church controls and guides them.

"The theatre got its start at the altar. In the dark ages the church offered the only form of mass entertainment. Its services were made to contain the dramatic elements of mystery and suspense. To-day every good preacher is a good actor. Of course, he substitutes Gospel for make-believe, but he must have the ability to sway his audience".

I wonder what grandmother would have said about that.

PRIVATE POLCEMEN

The big-little community of film stars called Beverly Hills is probably the only place in the world where policemen are provided with evening dress suits and free laundry service for their hard-boiled shirts.

Four square miles constitute the entire area of this exclusive district, in which more wealth is concentrated than in any sector even of the millionaire French Rivera, and forty policemen are kept constantly patrolling its tempting preserves, working in three eight-hour shifts a day, passing every point on their beats at least once an hour, mingling with the guests in their official "disguises" of the latest fashion in film city evening wear.

Preferring to supplement even this zealous protection, many of the stars employ private policemen, supplied through the Beverly Hills police station. Doug. Fairbanks, Charlie Chaplin, and Harold Lloyd are among those who like to have a limb of the law on the spot in case of need.

To all appearances, the film stars' residential district is a rich plum ripe for the picking. The houses stand uncurtained and unshuttered or unfenced lawns. Huge though they are, they range themselves in rows not unlike the streets of Golders Green and Dulwich—minus the hedges and plus a few lawns. There are, notwithstanding the place's name, no hills in Beverely Hills; it is a plateau not more than 200 feet above the flat level of Los Angeles. It is open, exposed—but ever so carefully guarded.

HOSPITALITY!

The new fashion in Hollywood doormates, in place of the classic "Welcome," bears the legend: "Scat."

"The perfect face consists of Jean Harlow's hair the forehead of Dolores del Rio, the eyes of Marlene Dietrich—

the nose of Billie Dove, the mouth of Irene Dunne, and the chin of Marion Davis."—"Picture goer."

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thought of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavours all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

THE PASSING WEEK.

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

The Ways Of Orthodoxy

The deplorable incidents enacted outside the stage, by a group gathered at the Royal Opera House, on the occasion of the performance of "Nyaya" have already evoked the response they deserved from the sensible and self-respecting citizens. Let us hope the misguided members of the Parsi community responsible for these incidents will soon learn, from their own community, their civic responsibilities. The Parsis are a community whose reputation and prestige have been built up by generations of far-sighted pioneers and progressive intellectuals. It is this prestige that the irresponsible group at the Opera House were led to endanger.

An Educative Enterprise

"The New High School for Girls" will stage, to-morrow, Friday, a programme of entertainment planned by the students and staff of the School. "Abu Hassan," an incident from the "Arabian Nights," a musical comedy entitled "Rag, Tag And Babtail," "Character" dances and "Negro Spiritual" would be some of the main items. These educative enterprises are none too common. And, it is hoped that the courageous young students of the Schools would meet from the public the response they have worked hard to deserve.

Indian Film Boom.

Figures Trebled In Three Years.

Effect Of New Duties.

Astonishing evidence of the growth of India as a film-producing country is contained in a report on trade in that country recently issued by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

The increased activity of Indian producers who are turning out a greater number of home-made talking films, is reflected in the unusual rise in the figures of imported raw stock. These reveal the fact that in three years figures have more than trebled themselves.

The new duties imposed on imports are expected to show an effect in the form of a further decline for 1931-2, and an accentuation of the boom in home production is almost certain.

The imports of raw stock totalled 19 million feet (valued at 2-3 lakhs of rupees) in 1928-9; 21½ million feet (valued at 8½ lakhs million feet (valued at 11 lakhs of rupees) in 1929-30; and 2. of rupees) in 1930-31.

But the imports of exposed films receded from 10¾ million feet (valued at 29 lakhs of rupees) to 10¼ million feet (valued at 19 lakhs of rupees) in 1929-30, and to 10 million feet (valued at 19½ lakhs of rupees) in 1930-31.—"To-day's Cinema."

THE MUSIC ACADEMY, MADRAS

Annual Conference.

The Madras Music Conference 1931, organised by the Music Academy, Madras, will be opened on the 24th December, by Sir C. V. Raman of International Renown, and will run on for more than a week from that day in a special pandal at the People's Park behind the Ripon buildings. In addition to a series of high class performances by well-known musicians, there will be reading of papers and deliberations by expert scholars and musicians on the more important topics connected with the theory and practice of music. The Expert Committee of the Academy is meeting on the 10th instant to draw up the final agenda for the Conference.

All scholars and musicians are invited to contribute short papers on musical subjects to be read and discussed at the Conference. Such of those Vidwans that intend contributing papers are requested to intimate to the Secretaries as early as possible the subjects that they are taking up and also to send in advance copies and short summaries of their papers so as to reach the office of the Academy 323, Thambu Chetty Street, G.T. Madras, not later than the 5th December, so that the programme regarding the reading of papers may be conveniently arranged.

SHAW AND ELLEN TERRY.

CORRESPONDENCE CRITICISED.

In Greig's Forthcoming Book.

New light is expected to be thrown on the recently published correspondence between two great figures of the English theatre, Dame Ellen Terry and George Bernard Shaw, by Gordon Craig's forthcoming book on his mother, "Ellen Terry and Her Secret Self."

Mr. Shaw said that he was awaiting Mr. Craig's book with interest. A sensational attack on Mr. Shaw by Mr. Craig has been forecast, for it is known Mr. Craig is dealing particularly with the letters exchanged by his mother and Mr Shaw.

"With reference to the report that Mr. Craig endeavoured to prevent publication of the letters I can say quite clearly Mr. Craig fully consented to their publication," declared Mr. Shaw. 'He was consulted in every possible way and was a party thereto. Publication of the letters was actually held up for sometime because I refused to proceed without his consent which was finally obtained."

Edith Craig, Dame Ellen's daughter, said. "I have no idea what the book will contain, but the title seems to me silly. My mother had no 'secret self.' Both her friends and her public knew all about her. If my brother attacks Mr. Shaw, it will only be what he has done several times, but if he attacks the correspondence, we will consider that entirely another matter. It will mean he has broken the promise he made that he would not attack the letters."

While the book is likely to create a stir in literary and theatrical circles, Enid Rose, author of a recent study of Mr. Craig denied there would be any general attack on Mr Shaw, adding.

Mr Craig wants to let people know the letters were not love letters in any sense. The book is not sordid in any way. Rather it is a sad writing, penned in sorrow instead of anger. He says in his book he is trying to keep the ark of beautiful ideals afloat."—"N. Y. T."

NEW SOCIETY STARTED

Importance Of Music

The inauguration of the above society was held on Saturday the 21st instant at 8-30 p.m. in the Blavatsky Hall under the Presidentship of Mr. B. S. Sukthankar, M.A., LL.B., Solicitor.

The proceeding were opened by the Vice-President Mr. V. R. Nath, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor who made a short and sweet speech proposing Mr. Sukthankar to the chair. He referred to the manifold activities of Mr. Sukhtankar in the realm of music, his being a disciple of Prof. Bhatkhande, his being connected with the teaching of music in Municipal Schools, his being the Secretary of the All-India Musical Conference, his having a rare collection of books on music and lastly being the editor of several learned treatises on music.

Mr. Sukthankar then took the chair and delivered the following address:—

Our country is now passing through a national crisis of unparalleled gravity. Revilers may ask us how we can think of music and gaiety, and of concerts and entertainments at a time, when practically every home in the country is in the grip of political excitement. My answer to this is that we need music most when we are most wretched, music is the most potent anodyne, it is the cheapest and at the same time the best, paradoxical though it may seem. Our music is one of the many things, which the glorious past of our nation has handed down to us, and the fact that it has survived the general degeneration into which our helpless country has gradually been sinking, speaks not only for the intrinsic worth of the subject itself, but for the appreciation, which it still commands in the hearts of us.

The present effort therefore in the service of the art of music is not only praiseworthy but quite opportune.

The effect of music on the nervous system is a matter of common knowledge, and every one of you must have realised that half an hour of bathing in the streams of music makes you feel fresher and more active than the prolonged agony of a course of Kruschen's salts.

Cultivated as it ought to be, music revives the nerves which are deadened by worry, or overwork or mental strain and gives a new lease of life, even to those hopeless nervous wrecks, who are the despair of recognised nerve indifference from our rulers. In does not contain any poisonous tendencies. It is a recreative a revitalising stimulus, harmless in the extreme and at the same time effective. It refines manners and ennobles the emotional nature. It makes men and women milder, gentler, better behaved and more reasonable. It is the music in the hearts of us Indians which inspires us with ideas of passive resistance. It adds firmness and moderation to the character and leads to the only true happiness, the happiness independent of circumstances.

And what is more. It is an indigenous and swadeshi product. Sound health and peace of body and mind are an extremely desirable asset, in the case of souls like incandescent crucible of circumstances. The present effort of the promoters of this institution is as much a national necessity, as the Round Table Conference or the boycott movement. For by keeping healthier with music, we are making ourselves fitter for the fight.

In other countries, the art of music is held in great esteem and talented artistes are awarded peerages and hold high positions in society. Music has, there, the patronage of royalty and is a matter of mass education. From the scraps of literature on Indian music, which are available, we can realise the position held by music when India was a self-governing country. The Sanskrit dramas we read show us that princesses and scions of the royal blood had music as one of their many accomplishments. And the scores of sculptures and monuments which have survived the ravages of time give us a glimpse of the instruments which were then in use. In India even under the Moghul rule, music enjoyed royal patronage. This was to some extent due to the similarity between the music of the Indians and that of the invaders, which, like the music of other eastern countries, is based rather on melody than on counterpoint and harmony.

Under the present Government, the music of the rulers is essentially different from the music of the subject races: and on that account, this subject has met with consistent apathy and indicerence from our rulers. In other countries, music is a matter of compulsory education. In our country, we have to flatter a host of municipal corporators and legislators, before they will condescend to lend an unwilling ear to the cries of the votaries of music. Persistent agitation has led to the foundation of the Lord Marris College of Hindustani Music in Lucknow, which has been named after a former Governor of the United Provinces, who being personally a lover of the fine arts, has sanctioned a Government subsidy for the institution.

Indian States would spend more money on a Governor's visit, than of providing this essential factor of education to their own subjects. Out of nearly 300 States in India, it is perhaps only Mysore, Gwalior and Baroda which are encouraging the study of music on any appreciable scale. In these circumstances, it is for genuine and bona fide lovers of music, to take the matter in their own hands, and to establish and carry on by collective effort, institutions like the present one, so as to keep alive, at any rate, till the golden age of swaraj dawns upon us, a fast dying art.

Institutions like the present one which promote education in music are a national blessing. Music must become a matter of mass education, but before that can be an accomplished fact, there must be created in the public mind, a desire and a taste for music. Institutions like the present one, aim at that thin end of the wedge. When the surface of our mother-land is dotted with institutions like the present one, the public will be brought into a frame of mind to start mass agitation for mass education in music, and to make that agitation, as strong as the present one for salt.

The present institution aims at encouraging the art of music. Considering that art is the superstructure built over the skeleton of science, I presume that it will, indirectly if not directly, also encourage the science of music. In fact, nothing can be truly artistic, unless it is absolutely scientific.

A special feature of this institution is its intention to hold competition of amateur artistes. This is sure to create a healthy spirit of rivalry, and encourage effort towards excellence. At the same time, it will bring music into the homes of many of us, and make them healthier and happier.

The management have asked me to announce that in anticipation of this founding of the institution the number of applications for membership have reached 140 till this morning. Again it is a matter of pride to them that the following have become the Life members of the Society.

1. Mr. Gokuldas Doongersey, J.P.,
2 Mr. Jehangir, Proprietor, Wimbridge and Co.
3. Mrs. M. R. Chichgar and my humbleself.

The President and Secretaries desire me to make a special mention of Messrs. M. B. and R. B. Kotkar of M. B. Kotkar Bros. for their lending assistance in every way to make the foundation of the Society solid. I thank you all again for the honour done to me.

Dr. P. V. Gharpure, the President of the Managing Committee then spoke as under:—Chairman, Ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of myself and the managing committee of the Musical Art Society I wish to express my great satisfaction at the response you all have given to our invitation. My committee are more than grateful to you for the same. I do not propose to make a speech to tire you out. A small booklet called the Constitution of our society is in the hands of most of you and I need not repeat again the rules and the aims of our Society. Briefly to say, however, we aim at serving the science of music at large. Just at present our aims are humble beginning towards an ambitious future. The Chairman humorously has already told you that Music stands superior to medicine as a healing art. My idea, it may be, hence in joining actively this institution is to try yet another art to serve humanity better. Public support, music is bound to get. We the Committee feel confident. But for this enthusiasm of our members, we should not have been able to make this, if I may be permitted to say, a good beginning to-night.

DR. MEYENBURG EXPLAINS.

Modern Stage Scenery.

The Tokyo Women's Club had for speaker, Dr. Meyenburg, who was formerly assistant professor of Phonetics at the University of Berlin. Dr. Meyenburg is a member of the Goethe Society in Japan and an authority on modern stage scenery in Germany.

At the beginning of his talk Dr. Meyenburg said that he would take up only the aesthetic side of modern stage scenery as the time given him was too limited to deal with dates and technicalities concerning the development of stage decorations.

His first point was the picturesque-decorative type of setting. Several lantern slides were used to illustrat the importance of colour in this particular school. One of the most effective was a scene for the Opera Bluebeard written by one of the modern German composers. The foreground was a blaze of color and the mackgdound dark and forbidding. The light and shadow corresponded to the splendour of the court, and to the menacing figure of Bluebeard always in the background.

Sets for operas differ slightly from those to be used for a regular play since they should accent the sound rythms as well as the spoken word, the fairytale motif in this particular set was clearly outlined.

Dr. Myenburg next illustrated the point that colour in a set can be a dynamic and not a static factor, harsh reds and greens and the use of monstrous shadows producing a strongly moving picture.

A set with no colour or one not closely related to the scene must work alone. Dancing decoration comes under this heading and has life and line enough to make a background of rythm for the actors and the music.

Dr. Meyenburg said that the mood of a play makes heavy demands on the sensitiveness and sympathy of the designer. The romantic, the fantastic, and the ironical, need keen insight and the highest artistic ability to interpret successfully.

Stage costumes are also of great importance in the life of a successful play and should accentuate the mood and background of the piece.

In concluding, Dr. Meyenburg said that modern stage designers were most interested in trying to discover new ways and means to greater artistic effects in stage scenery that would give on looker a escape from the everydayness of life.—"Japan Times."

LIVING A FILM STORY.

By Rex Ingram.

"Why did you leave Hollywood for the Riviera?"

This is a question which constantly recurring in my life; and the answer is simple: Because my picture-making ambitions lie chiefly in stories whose locale is within easy travelling distance of my home. Because here is the land of sunshine, so eminently suitable to film-making; yet so conveniently near the characters I love best to use in film-stories.

If I made pictures of New York life, then I would live in an atmosphere of sky-scrapper, bustle, noise and dust. If I were called upon to depict Western America in a film Hollywood would doubtless be my headquarters. When I make pictures featuring English traditions and history, they will be made among English scenery and among English people. After all, an artist does not go to Normandy to paint cherry trees in Japan.

"Tell a story on celluloid as directly, as simply, and as naturally as possible," is my motto. "Nanook of the North" was as near perfection, to my mind, as a film will ever be, simply because it was plain, unadorned truth. The object of the film producer should be to create a complete illusion on the screen, to take people out of their plush-covered armchairs and transport them to the authentic land, climate, and surroundings of the drama which is being unfolded before their eyes.

There is something so ironic to me in asking an intelligent audience to accept the bald statement that the scene they are watching is the water-front of Marseilles, when they know perfectly well that the film was produced in Honolulu. If the public doubt the sincerity of a scene they will begin to doubt the sincerity of the characters, and it naturally follows that the sincerity of the story itself is in jeopardy.

A sense of reality is just as necessary in the players as in the settings. In handling a cast I try to instil into each artist individually the sincere belief that he is, for the time being, the character he is portraying. As an additional aid, I arrange for them to work in surroundings which add to the genuine "atmosphere." The more sensitive the player the more impressionable will he be.

Since my favourite film subjects have always been those of France, Morocco, Arabia, and the Sahara, by living in Nice I can find authentic types to portray screen characters faithfully. A few hours' journey and I am in the actual setting of my story. No scene is ever produced in my studio, if it can be done as a "real exterior" in the genuine locale.

In making "Baroud," my first

(Continued on page 4)

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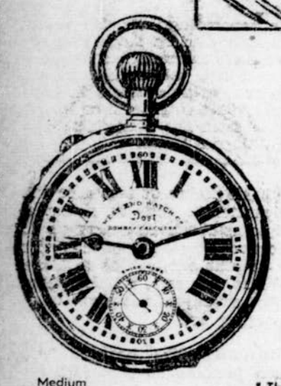

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LIVING A FILM STORY.

(Continued from page 3.)

talkie, I have all the players and surrounings for the ideal picture. This "story of Morocco" will actualy be produced in Morocco. The huge crowds of arabs will be real nomads of the desert; the niggers, Jews and Asiatics will be the inhabitants of Eastern bazaars. My principal artists who play Arab roles will wear proper Arab garments, not faulty, musical comedy clothes hastily run up in a studio wardrobe from incorrect sketches. Their faces and bodies, oiled and burned in the Riviera sun for weeks past, will be the colour of Arabs without any artificial make-up. In Morocco they will stay as the guests of Arabs—sleeping, eating, and living like natives, until their own personalities have been sunk into their film characters.

The cavalry scenes will depict no amateur horsemen visiting a studio set for a day's crowd work. They will be the crack cavalrymen of France assembled in all their strength.

A scene calls for camels..... Well, then we shall go into the Sahara and film real caravans—not hire a few lumbering old dromedaries from a local zoo, and attach them to a few gipsy wagons.

Which all shows that I am a staunch believer that truth is stranger than fiction, that reality supersedes dramatics and needs no artificial trappings.

To the filmgoer who believes in truth and simplicity I shall humbly commend "Baroud" as a true story of Morocco as it really is, and not as film producers imagine it.—"Film Weekly."

NEW MEMORIAL FOR DR. SUN.

Huge Auditorium In Canton.

Built at a cost exceeding one and a half million taels and capable of accommodating no fewer than five thousand people the huge and magnificent memorial auditorium for the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Canton was formally dedicated by Mr. Sun Fo on October 10, on the occasion of the Double Tenth Celebration (China's National Holiday) thus marking another milestone in the history of Chinese nationalism.

North and South have their memorials to the man who founded this vast Republic. At Nanking, on the slopes of the Purple Mountain stands the beautiful mausoleum of the late Kuomingtang, leader. In Canton, the home of the Chinese revolutionary movement, with memorial and civic centre combined, the southern monument is now complete and it stand amid more sophiscated but none the less beautiful surroundings fronting Central Park.

The designer was the late Mr. Y. C. Lu of Messrs. Y.C. Lu and Foy G. Lee, architects, of Shanghai, who was proclaimed winner of the competition which was open to architects throughout the entire country.

Begun in March 1928, this memorial, build in the form of an octagon and symbolizing the "Three People's Principles" and "Five Powers" construction programme of Dr. Sun, is occupied by an auditorium capable of seating, comfortably, five thousand persons, which makes it the most commodious building of its kind in the Far East.

Placed in a setting of lawn and shrubbery, the new Sun Yat-sen Memorial Auditorium will, when completed, present an appearance of rich colouring, fine proportions and imposing design. The first glance will reveal a gleaming blue glazed tile roof, somewhat similar in inspiration to that crowning the Temple of Heaven or the Fo-Hsiang Temple in Peking but octagonal in form and resting on groups of pillars in traditional Chinese scarlet.

It will be noticed that throughout the design and fabric, the science of the west has been brought into harmony with the acsthetic ideals of the east. Thus the pillars which form one of the principal features of all Chinese buildings of note and traditionally made from teak painted in vivid red, are here composed of artificial stone, into which the scarlet pigment has been introduced.

Ceiling decoration, which likewise plays so large a part in the scheme of Chinese temples or monorials, finds its place here too, but, again, instead of hand-coloured wooden beams being used, tinted artificial stone is requisitioned. The windows of delicately traceried fretwork alone, are of wood, following the time honoured style of the country.

The front of the auditorium, on the east and west sides, are erected two wrought-iron flagpoles, 80 ft. high. In the centre stands a bronze statue of Dr. Sun in heroic proportions. This looks over an immense forecourt which, lighted up flood lighting at night, has standing room for 100,000 people.

Bronze bells hang from the curving eaves. The floor within the auditorium is to be of multi-coloured art mosaci, while the gallery running in a circle round the inside of the dome, is finished with a balustrade of finely wrought artificial stone. A ball of gold gleams as a finial at the apex of the roof. This point is 160 feet from the ground, while the cross span of the dome is no less than 140 feet, the entire road resting on cantilevers, not a single column or support of any kind being visible within the spacious auditorium.

Over a million and a half taels are to be spent on the erection and completion of the imposing structure, the scheme of which includes the laying out of 120 mow of rising ground, lawns and carriage drives surround the main building and, after traversing these, the visitor reaches a long flight of steps which lead to the eminence known as Goddess Hill, or Kuan-yin shan, on the summit of which is being constructed a memorial monument for the deceased leader.

The latter, reminiscent, of the pagoda of older days and constructed of imperishable granite, will be flood lighted at night, as will be the main auditorium, minor pavilions also included in the scheme will house a lecture hall and a museum of Dr. Sun's relics.

The section of Canton in which the memorial is situated is undergoing extensive remodelling, two new roads being laid out as part of the ground plan of the memorial. A fine view of the entire city of Rams, to the mouth of the Pearl River, as far as the Bocca Tigris Forts, is obtained from the top of the great commemorative monument.

A memorial service will be held each week in honour of the deceased leader, but the auditorium will also be put to more secular uses, the intention being to utilise the spacious hall as a civic centre in which lectures may be given and dances and other social gatherings held.

Shanghai has taken a leading part in the construction of the memorial hall. As stated, the late Mr. Y. C. Lu, considered to be one of the most brilliant Chinese architects of the day, was the designer his colleagues, Mr. T. P. Wong and Mr. Poy C. Lee, R.A., architects, supervised the architectural designs, following his demise Mr. W. G. Tsuy, C.E., and Mr. C. H. Chiu, C.E., superintendent construction; the general contractors were Messrs. Voh Kee and Co., Shanghai, the electrical contractors were Messrs. Andersen Meyer and Co. the heating and plumbing arrangements were in the hands of the Asia Union Engineering Co. of this port; and, what is of considerable interest, 400 Shanghai workmen were sent specially to Canton to carry out the work, while all the structural steel used in construction was supplied by Messrs. Andersen Meyer and Co.

Great credit is due to Messrs. T. P. Wong and Poy G. Lee, architects, Mr. W. F. Tsuy and C. H. Chiu, engineers, on the successful completion of this handsome piece of work as the death of Mr. Y. C. Lu two years ago shifted all the responsibility on to their shoulders and indeed and they have not failed to "carry on" the dream and vision of a great architect that is now monument perpetuated in concrete and stone dedicated to the name of Dr. Sun.—"The North China Herald."

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MAHATMA APPEALED TO SOLVE COMMUNAL PROBLEM

Threat Of Muslim Civil Resistance.

Sir G. H. Hidayatullah agreed that Provincial Autonomy alone would not work. He appealed to Mahatma Gandhi to solve the communal problem as, if it was not settled. Mussalmans would resort to civil disobedience with resulting chaos. India welcomed adhesion of Princes, because they had accepted principle of democracy and their action would lead to United India.

Ahmedabad.—The Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee has resolved to congratulate the Baroda Government on closing separate schools for "untouchables" and throwing common primary schools open to them. It further asked Congress workers and District Committees to render every possible help wherever difficulties arose in enforcing the Government's decision.—A.P.

Dharwar.—The Standing Committee of the Veera Shaiva Mahasabha has decided to hold the next session of the Veera Shaiva Congress at Dharwar about the 10th January.—A.P.

"YOUR DUTY HEREAFTER IS WITH US."

Sastri's Theatrical Appeal To Mahatma.

Mr. Sastri wound up the debate which had continued with two brief intervals from 10-30 in the morning until 2-12 next day, with a moving appeal to Gandhiji not to return in despair to the arid fields of Non-Co-operation. "Yes, Mahatma, your duty hereafter is with us. You have acquired unparalleled reputation. Your influence is unequalled. Your spiritual power to command men and to raise them above themselves is acknowledged throughout the world. Shall not these great gifts be harnessed to the constructive work of nation? Have you heart still to lead your people, trustful and obedient, through the valley of humiliation (?) if it is unnecessary—and I contend it is no longer necessary. The thing is in our hands to-day. In your hands more than those of any other single Indian lies our future progress. We can be of some use. Take us in hand. With you and your chosen associates we can fashion our Constitution to great ends. India will have the cause to be truly thankful that you changed your plans and came here. I have read some history. The British people often do wrong and take unwise courses. Nevertheless, in the long run they return to the ways of reason, moderation and justice. This is one of the occasions when it seems to me they are in most winning and admirable mood. Take them now and victory is ours."

IRRESISTIBLE APPROACH.

The Premier paid tribute to Mr. Sastri's magnificent statement which showed the insight into heart both of India and of Britain and "approached in that way, your approach is bound to be irresistible."

The Conference adjourned till 11-30 to-day when the Premier makes his statement.—Reuter's R. T. Special.

News In Brief

Thayetmyo.—In the rebellion case the Special Judge has sentenced eight accused to death and six to transportation for life. One young lad was sent to Borstal training school at Thayetmyo.—A.P.

Jodhpur.—Sjts. Narsinghdas Jain, Jainarain Jajja, Dundas Jaisalmeria and Kanmal Maheswari have been sentenced by the state for three months' imprisonment or a fine of Rs. 125 each under section 147.

Nagpur.—Pt. Sunderlalji arrived in Nagpur on Monday afternoon when he was given a hearty reception at the station.

Aimer.—Rajputana Central India States Subjects' Conference passed 19 resolutions condemning forced labour, communal jathas, interference in Kashmir affairs Tonk maladministration, evil custom of mortgaging women in Jhabua sympathising with Bijolia sufferers and Dharandhra Satyagrahis, etc.

The Executive Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress will meet at Bombay during the Christmas week. The definite dates of the meeting will be announced later on. In the meantime, the affiliated Unions are requested to communicate to the General Secretary their resolutions and suggestions for consideration at that meeting.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Tata's collieries Labour Association held at Jamadoba the following resolution among others was passed:—

This meeting is of opinion that the interests of Mining Labour should be the primary concern of the Indian National Congress in the negotiations carried by the Working Committee with the Colliery Proprietors and Mill Owners. it requests the President and Members of the Wroking Committee to take this Association into their confidence and consult it regarding the condition of Workmen under the proposed Congress pledges.

It is proposed to hold an All-India Jagirdars' Educational Conference at Gwalior some time in February or March 1932, to formulate a scheme and prepare a curriculum for the education of their children.

The death has occurred at Waltair of Mr. T. F. Noronha, in his 62nd year. He was hale and hearty a few minutes before his sudden collapse which was due to heart failure. He worked for the B. N. Railway for over 33 years in different capacities and finally retired as District Engineer.

Lucknow.—The general meeting of the Reception Committee held on 29th November by an overwhelming majority of the recommendations from districts in different provinces elected Sit. B. Brijbushanlal, Dy. Postmaster-General, Bihar, President of the All-India Bhatnagar Conference to be held from 25th December at D. A. V. High School, Lucknow.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

BOMBAY POSTAL UNION.—The members of the Bombay Postal Union will meet at Marwari Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to give a send-off to Sir Hubert Sams, the retiring Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

ALL-INDIA WEIGHT LIFTING TOURNAMENT:—The tournament is postponed. Competitors will be given two months' notice prior to fixing the date of the Tournament.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Friday, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office.

SUBURBAN SWADESHI BAZAR, BANDRA:—It has been finally decided to hold the Bazar on the 19th instant. Those who desire to rent the stall are requested to apply before the 10th instant, at Turner Road, Bandra.

THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GUJARATI MANDAL.

The Mandal holds its annual social gathering on Saturday, the 5th instant at Sir C. J. Hall at 5-30 p.m. (sharp). Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai will be the chief guest (president.) The programme includes Garba, Mixed Ras by the students of the College, theatricals and dance by Miss Ayanger and Miss Iyer of the 'Eurhythmics Institute.'

The admission passes can be had from the Prof. Kulkarni Stall, Prof. Shah, Miss Nivedita Mehta, Navin Shandevalla and Mr. Murti Thakur Jr. B. A. Class.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

A Press communique states: On Wednesday the 2nd instant, tenders for £65,000 at 1s. 6 3/32d. were received and accepted in full. Tenders for £7,750,000 at 1s. 6-1/16d. were also received and allotted approximately 12 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 9th instant on the same conditions as previously announced.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION: Mr. B. P. Wadke is one of the candidates for the ensuing Bombay Municipal Election from 'C' Ward and his symbol is umbrella.

NASIK SATYAGRAHA.

Maharashtra P. C. C.'s Sympathy.

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE PARLE, Nov. 30.

The Maharasntra Congress Committee's Executive meeting was held in the Vile Parle Upnagar Camp premises. The Committee had to elect a new president in place of Senapati Bapat who has been jailed for 7 years. The Committee resolved to elect its president before the 25th December and the vice-president and the secretaries were authorised to work in the meantime.

The letter from the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee re. the temple entry, satyagraha at Nasik was then considered. The Secretaries were authorised to write to the effect that the said satyagraha is both justifiable and proper and therefore every caste Hindu should try to remove the blot. They further urged that every Congressman was bound to exert his best in the direction of removal of this stain.

Regarding the participation and the Satyagraha, it was thought proper to defer such a step till the Working Committee gives its definite instruction in the matter. But in the meantime, to secure the elementary rights of the "untouchable" brothers with special reference to temple entry, a Sub-Committee, with powers to co-opt was appointed including Sjt. N. V. Gadgil, Smt. Lilavati Munshi and Sjt. G. Deshpande.

The Executive Committee then resolved that the Nihar Dist. Peasant Conference should meet in the month of December and the All-Maharashtra Peasants' Conference be convened before February.

Dr. Ansari is unable to preside over the Panvel Maharashtra Provincial Conference owing to bad-health. The Committee, thereupon, decided to request Sjt. M. S. Aney to preside.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

	London, Dec. 2.
Silver Ready	19 7/16
Higher	0 3 0
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India bought.

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	Bombay, Dec. 2.
Ready	61 2 0
Kartak	57 2 0
Magsar	61 2 0
	29 13 0

"NO REFERENCE TO OVERTHROW OF GOVERNMENT."

Mr. Pendse Condemns Capitalist Opression Of Workers Only, Says Defence Counsel.

JUDGMENT RESERVED TILL TUESDAY NEXT.

The two cases in which Mr. Lalji Pendse is charged under Section 124 (A), I. P. C. for making two alleged seditious speeches again came up for hearing before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday. Mr. P. R. Lele the defence witness was further cross-examined by the Public Prosecutor and the case was argued both by the Public Prosecutor and the defence counsel Mr. M. N. Talpade.

Judgment was reserved by the Court for Tuesday next.

HIS CHAUPATTY SPEECH.

Replying to the Public Prosecutor Mr. Lele the defence witness stated that he did not remember if the accused in his speech at Chaupatty said what Jatin Das was a revolutionary. He referred to the Sandhurst College as a costly institution where the poor could not have military training.

Re-examined by Mr. Talpade, witness said, by the reference of the accused to open street fights he (witness) understood him to say that secret movement would not help them in mass organisation and to achieve that object they must openly organise the people.

ACCUSED'S WRITTEN STATEMENT.

The defence counsel then read out the written statement of the accused regarding the second case relating to the speech he delivered at the Tulsi Pipe Road on September 28 last, in connection with the "Roy Week". The accused admitted that he made the speech and supported the resolution passed at that meeting. The resolution was divided into three parts, the first of which protested against the Government action in arresting M. N. Roy. In the second part it was urged that he should be set to liberty and in the third part the workers were exhorted to organise themselves and to increase their strength which would enable them to achieve that object. The speech was delivered before a group of 200 to 300 mill workers who were mostly illiterate and could not understand categorical statements and therefore the accused had to use similes and to put his case in a form in which they would easily understand it. The central theme of the speech was to impress on the workers how Roy who was a Trade Union worker had helped the cause of workers and to exhort them to observe one day's strike in his honour and as a protest against his arrest.

MEANING OF "COMRADE."

The accused further said that the Court was unnecessarily prejudiced against him because of his using the term "Comrade" for Roy, quoting the meaning of the word Comrade from the Oxford Dictionary he said that it only meant a co-worker in the Trade Union movement and there was no offence in asking for his release.

The accused further complained that several words in the reported speech were not correct. He spoke in Marathi while the short hand reporter took notes in English and while transcribing the notes he imported words which the accused had never uttered. The accused gave several Marathi words he had used in his speech and pointed out that while rendering them in Marathi very strong words were used. He did not refer in his speech to army or police in the sense in which he was reported to have referred. The Prosecution he said were not on a safe ground and they were relying on the garbled version of his speeches provided by the reporters. He therefore pleaded "not guilty" and prayed that he should be acquitted.

PROSECUTION PLEA.

Addressing the Court, the Public Prosecutor said that the Court should take into consideration the occasion of the speeches and the circumstances in which the accused addressed the people as also the audience he addressed. In his speech on Chaupatty sands on September 13 he held up Jatin Das a revolutionary to the public as a man whose example they should follow. In his speech at the Tulsi Pipe Road on September 28, he protested against the arrest of M. N. Roy. Roy was a hot-headed Communist as the world knew. The prosecution was not however concerned with what the accused was. They only wanted to prosecute him in respect of the speeches which they held to be seditious. The object of the accused in delivering those speeches was to bring the Government of the country established by law into contempt and ridicule and to create a feeling of hatred against them with a view to overthrow the Government by violent means.

Proceeding the Public Prosecutor said that the accused in his speech criticised the Congress because they believed in the policy of non-violence. His object was to advocate violent methods and he went even to the extent of preaching disloyalty to the police and military. The second speech was also equally seditious.

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Talpade the defence counsel addressed the Court for over two hours and a half. At the outset he requested the Court to take into consideration the circumstances in which the accused made the speeches and to construe them in the light of the advance in the political life of the country. He submitted that political life in India had taken such rapid strides during the last two decades that what came within the perview of Section 124 A. and was considered as seditious some years back may not now be considered seditious. There was a time when to utter the word Swaraj was considered seditious but now it had become the privilege of every Indian to claim Swaraj. Even Moderates like Sir Cowasji Jehangir were warning the Government that if they did not concede the Indian demand they would lose old friends like him and they would be wiped out from political life.

"NOT FAITHFUL REPORTING."

Alluding to the first speech Mr. Talpade pointed out that the accused delivered his speech in Marathi but the shorthand reporter Vyavaharkar took it down in English. As the witness had admitted himself he was not a scholar of Marathi. His knowledge of English was also limited and it must really have been a wonderful fact of stenography for him to have immediately translated the speech in English and taken it down.

DEMAND FOR FREEDOM ONLY.

Mr. Talpade dwelt at length on the reports of the speeches. He contended that there was no cohesion in the sentences. There were several sentences entirely meaningless. The accused never used the word overthrow the Government in his speech. What he advocated was freedom which meant liberation from the oppression of the capitalists. The accused was a Trade Unionist and was actively engaged in the movement to improve the conditions of the working classes as was admitted by the prosecution. He wanted them to get rid from the oppression of the capitalists and there was no reference whatsoever to the Government.

"COM. KHANDALAWALLA."

Referring to the term "Comrade" to which the Court seemed to have taken objection Mr. Talpade said there was nothing wrong in the use of that phrase by a Trade Unionist. It only meant a fellow worker in the same cause and as Roy was admittedly a great Trade Unionist naturally the accused referred to him as "Comrade." Counsel added that even the Magistrate who was the Chief of the Magistrates in the City can safely call other magistrates by that name if he so desired. For instance he might refer to Mr. Khandalawala as "Comrade Khandalawala. (Laughter).

Referring to the second speech Mr. Talpade said it was more of an exhortation to the workers to carry on their movement to get their proper share in the Government of the country. There was no sedition in saying that the present system of Government in which the capitalists and the rich people alone had a voice should be replaced by a system in which the workers would have a dominant voice.

Counsel in conclusion referred to the judgment of Justice Facwcett in the case against Mr. Spratt and prayed that the accused should be acquitted.

Judgment was reserved till Tuesday next (December 8.)

BOMBAY'S NEW SHERIFF.

Sir Kikabhai Premchand

Sir Kirkabhai Premchand, it is understood suceeds Mr. P. T. Murzban as the Sheriff of Bombay at the end of the year. According to the practice followed so far, it is the turn of a Hindu to hold the office next year.

Sir Kikabhai is a member of the firm of Messrs. Premchand Roychand and Sons. He was a member of the Indian Central Committee which worked along with the Simon Commission and the solitary Indian Financier who supported Sir Basil Blacket to link the rupee to 18d.

OPERA HOUSE HOOLIGANISM ECHO

"Jame" Reporter And A Parsi In Insult & Hurt Charge.

The hooliganism indulged in by some Parsi rowdies at the Royal Opera House on Friday last found an echo in a complaint filed by Mr. J. K. Dhairyawan, a member of the "Chronicle" staff, on Wednesday, before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay in the Girgaum Police Court.

The complainant charged Fram Balsara a reporter of the "Jame-Jamshed" and Nusserwanji Engineer, another Parsi, with insult and voluntarily causing hurt.

Mr. Dhairyawan in the course of his complaint alleged as follows:—

"The first accused was a reporter in the "Jame-e-Jamshed," while the second was formerly connected with the Precious Cinema.

On Saturday last when the complainant was returning from his walk at about 8-20 p.m., and was passing along New Queen's Road, opposite the Royal Opera House a large crowd of Parsis had gathered in front of the theatre, and were jeering at every Hindu gentleman or lady passing by the road. As he passed near the group the first accused who was on the opposite footpath accosted him and said that he had given a nasty report of the Opera House incident. He then called out the second accused and pointing the complainant to him and the crowd is alleged to have said "look, that" Sala "Chronicle" reporter has published the incident of yesterday and called us hooligans". Upon this the second accused is alleged to have abused him and given him a blow. The crowd came upon him, and some of them asked him why he had published the account calling them goondas. The complainant said: "I repeat that whoever were responsible for yesterday's disgraceful scenes are hooligans and goondas." Upon this both the accused and others set upon him and started giving him blows with fists. With great difficulty he tried to get away from them, but the accused and the crowd followed him. Some of them surrounded him, some vilely abused him, and threatened to kill him and shouted "Huryo." The complainant tried to walk quietly away, but they persisted in following him. As he reached the junction of Lamington Road and Girgaum Road, both the accused pressed upon him, followed by the crowd hurling abuses and giving him more blows. As the crowd saw the Policeman on traffic duty approach them they retraced their steps."

The Magistrate directed the issue of summons against both the accused.

WHY THE R. T. C. FAILED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Round Table Conference will be "wound up" next week.—In all probability the Plenary Session will register a complete break-down. The Minority Committee will report its failure to reach an agreement unless a miracle happens within these few days. The Federal Structure Sub-Committee will make a report which will fall short of the national demand. This, in brief, appears to be the end of a Conference which was called in being to draft a Constitution for India. An eleventh hour effort has been made to avert the collapse of the Conference by inaugurating a discussion on the forbidden issue of responsibility at the Centre with special reference to Army, Commerce, and Finance. The Muslim delegates, who have contracted new friendship with the Untouchables—a very laudable friendship indeed—due to the irreconcilable attitude of the Mahasabha delegates, have declined to participate in the discussion. It is extremely difficult to apportion blame on any one section of the delegates. To me the R. T. Conference was an attempt to pour "new wine into old casks." The elder statesmen of India utterly refuse to lend their ears to the new ideals that are vibrating in the breast of the rising generation, even the approach of democracy did not stir them from the ignominious path of communal strife. The Independence of India was sacrificed on the alter of communalism.

This is merely one side of the ugly picture. Let me turn to the other side. Has British statesmanship triumphed? Has the R. T. Conference succeeded in establishing the much-needed peace between England and India? Is it not a fact that the Conference was summoned to build a new Constitution for India or was it merely staged for a communal drama? Indeed, no amount of political jugglery or magnifying the communal differences will absolve the statesmen of Britain from the responsibility for the break-down of the Conference. A moment's thought at its composition; its birth; and its subsequent growth will fix with true precision the part played by the statesmen of Great Britain in wrecking the Conference. It has pained me to find an exhuberance of happiness in certain circles in this country over the failure of the Minorities Committee. It is these persons whom I consider as the worst enemies of their country and of humanity at large. The failure of the R. T. Cinference is as much suicidal to the economic prosperity of Britain as it is detrimental to the political advancement of India. In the failure of the R. T. Conference England has lost her opportunity to win the friendship of India.—Yours, etc.,

M. MAHMUDULLAH,
Barrister-at-Law.
The Middle Temple,
London, Nov. 20.

Sterling-Dollar Cross Rates.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Special Service For The "Chronicle")

T. T. ON LONDON.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.

Previous Close	3.29½
To-day's Close	3.39
Difference	+.09½

T. T. ON NEW YORK

LONDON. Dec. 2.

Previous Close	3.31
To-day's Opening	3.30½
To-day's Close	3.39
Difference	+.08

London Sterling opened quiet at 3-30 and declined to 3.25 on increased selling pressure mostly from Continent. Later on there was a consistent rise and it improved to 3.44 on oversold condition which induced enormous covering by unprotected interests.

LONDON FREE FROM PANIC

Government Confident

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The fall of sterling is given prominence in the Press. The city is described as unperturbed. It is understood that the President of the Board of Trade indicated to a meeting of the Parliamentary Trade and Industry Committee last night the Government's confidence that the fall would soon be arrested and that it was due almost solely to foreign selling of sterling. In this connection, it is pointed out, that the volume of business was comparatively unimportant and therefore foreign dealers in exchange do not attach much importance to the fall.

6½ PER CENT. TREASURY BONDS.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 2.

A Gazette of India Extraordinary notifies that the issue of Government of India 6½ per cent treasury bonds 1935 will cease after Saturday, 12th December 1931.—A. P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

Jute shares opened firm and fell away again on profit taking. In coals only a small business was reported at lower levels. Teas were neglected. The miscellaneous section showed no change. Government Securities were quiet. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities.—3½ per cent. Paper 32-12, 4½ per cent. Loan 1955/60 88-6, 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 97/1, 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 92-6.

Railway.—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ordy. 92.

Cottons.—Dunbar ordy. 106.

Coals.—Burrakur 11-8, New Kendah 2-10, New Tetturya 1-10, Ramegunge 39-4.

Jutes.—Auckland ordy. 207-8, Champdany 105, Cheviot 232, Clive ordy. 27-8, Empire 41, Gourepore ordy. 322, Howrah ordy. 40-4, Kamarhatty ordy. 418-8, Kanknarrah ordy. 353, Lansdowne 126, Lothian 332, National 21-8, Northbrook 53, Presidency 6-4.

Miscellaneous.—Bengal Iron 2-13, Indian Iron and Steel 4-9, Britannia Biscuits 3-14, B. I. Corporations defd. 0-8-0 Indian, Cables 3-4, Bengal Timber Trading ordy. 116, Carew and Co. 10-4. Cawnpore Sugar 18-12, New Savan Sugar 10-12, Samastipore sugar 9-8.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York, Dec. 2.

Previous Closing Rate	6.01
To-day's Opening Rate	6.04
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing Rate	6.07
Difference	+.06
Broach Expectation	189

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

Liverpool, Dec. 2.

Previous Closing Rate	4.77
To day's Opening Rate	4.78
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	4.78
Difference	+.01

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
THURSDAY DECEMBER 3, 1931

GOVERNMENT'S TACTICS.

Everybody is being asked what he thinks of the Premier's latest pronouncement on India, but the answer is slow in coming, if it comes at all. And the answer is vague—as vague as the pronouncement itself. If anybody expresses any satisfaction at all, it is guarded and negative, as if it were an expression of the feeling that things might have been worse. Congressmen are necessarily most sceptical and if they, like Gandhiji, are reticent and cautious in the expression of any opinion, it is not because they expect to find any great hidden merits in the pronouncement but because they realise that great issues affecting millions depend upon their opinions and the expression thereof. But we doubt if there are a dozen Congressmen who feel that the pronouncement concedes even a decent fraction of the Congress demand. The vagueness of the declaration, while it is itself suspicious, tempers one's disillusionment. Some hope that Government may be persuaded to be more generous. Many hope that the Government will soon be compelled to be sensible. Few, if any, are satisfied with what is conceded—in so far as that is clear and tangible. It is said that a prolonged discussion took place in London among the Indian Round Tablers on the Premiers' speech. That prolonged discussion and the cold reticence of many leaders testify to the lack of enthusiasm among them about the speech. That men like Messrs. Sastri and Jayakar should have asked for more time to consider the declaration and that an ex-Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council is disappointed because there is no time limit for the various stages of negotiations and investigation is significant indeed.

Judged by its own merits, and apart from the views of recognised leaders, the Premier's speech strikes us as being anything but satisfactory. Those who are usually satisfied with crumbs and take fright at the very thought of a struggle for a full measure of freedom may sooner or later express more or less satisfaction at the speech. But as compared with the Congress demand, which is the nation's demand for full Swaraj, what the Premier actually or definitely concedes is negligible. It was not for provincial autonomy and a semblance of central rseponsibility that thousands of Indians went through an ordeal. The central responsibility offered by the Premier, short as it is decided to be of any popular control over the Army and Foreign Relations and even of a full control over Finance, is bound to be of a spurious type, and the determination of even that measure of responsibility is put off practically to an indefinite date. Not only are the terms offered utterly unsatisfactory, but the very policy of the Government towards Congress is also little calculated to improve the terms appreciably. In his speech at the plenary session Gandhiji deplored and gently protested against the tendency at the Conference for Government to treat Congress not as the accredited representative of the whole country but as only one of many ordinary parties. There has also been the tendency, objected to by Gandhiji, to regard certain views as generally accepted despite Congress opposition, evidently on the false plea that Congress is but one of the many parties more or less co-ordinate. This unfair method of dealing with the Congress is ill calculated to ensure Congress co-operation in the next stages of the Conference work. And this is apart from the way the Government has been flouting the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. Though Gandhiji is anxious not to prejudice the Premier's pronouncement by expressing any hasty opinion thereon, he has lost no time in warning Government that their policy in Bengal is "wholly inconsistent with the desire expressed here to part with power and give India freedom." He has also felt it necessary to warn the Government that "the repression in India may leave the Congress no choice in the matter of tendering further co-operation."

For ourselves, we have little doubts about Government's policy towards th Congress. In India, while Congress is scrupulously respecting the Truce, Government are taking most unfair advantage of this by carrying on repression and by persecuting as many inconvenient Congress workers as possible in a variety of ways under colour of law. And in England, apart from the ways, mentioned above, of trifling with the Congress, there is a deliberate plan to hold up the constitutional enquiry under one pretext or other till the Government are satisfied that under the protracted one-sided Truce the Congress agitation has lost nearly all the momentum it had acquired last year. And then, they think, it should not be difficult to explain away even the half-hearted promises now made regarding constitutional progress. But the Congress has already seen through these tactics and may be trusted to confound them soon enough. We trust Gandhiji, as the sole representative of the Congress, will soon make a comprehensive statement about the net results of his delegation and the future work of the Congress.

FAIR OFFER.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel in a Press interview, lucidly explains the Congress position regarding the advice it gives to peasants in case their complaints about remission of land revenue which they are unable to pay, go unheeded. He emphatically dissents from the view, sedulously propagated by Anglo-Indian journals that "the campaign for non-payment of rent in the United Provinces constitutes a breach of the Simla settlement". The Congress President rebuts this accusation by referring to Mahatma Gandhi's letter of August 27 relating to the settlement. Gandhiji specifically said in that letter: "If unfortunately any grievance is so acutely felt that it becomes a paramount duty of the Congress to seek some method of relief in the absence of an inquiry, in the shape of defensive direct action, the Congress should be held free to adopt such remedy, notwithstanding the suspension of civil disobedience." What is the situation in the United Provinces? The peasants are unable to pay the revenue demand. The U. P. Government begins by offering remissions which are a joke. The discontent becomes acute. The Government offer slightly bigger remissions. The Congress organisation in the province points out that this belated exhibition of mercy hardly alleviates the peasants' distress. Government negotiate with the Congress but ultimately break off the negotiations. The position becomes "so acute," that the Congress has no option but to advise the peasants to take "defensive direct action". And all that the Congress advises the peasants is "temporarily to withhold payments".

But the Congress President has made a fair offer to the U. P. Government. He would "certainly advise the U. P. Congress Committee to suspend their resolution advising the peasants temporarily to withhold payment of rents" on one condition and that is if Government "suspended revenue collections pending the result of further discussions." This is a fair offer. The peasants' case will be lost if, while negotiations are in progress, the Zemindars continue to exact the rents.

UNITED STAND.

The non-official groups in the Bombay Legislative Council deserve congratulations on their rejection of the Succession Duties Bill on Tuesday. Their firm and united stand gave them an overwhelming victory. Official efforts were made, at a conference at which the Governor was present, to expound the virtues of the measure to a select number of Government's non-official friends in the Legislature. But it is to their credit that these members refused to budge from the attitude of hostility to this new device to add more taxation burdens upon an already heavily taxed people. Anglo-India laments that "Government's usual friends in need, the non-Brahmins and the Sindhis deserted them on this most important occasion." It should rather lament the unwisdom of a Government which refuses to listen to the popular demand for drastic retrenchment.

If Government accept the retrenchment proposals of the Minority in the Retrenchment Committee their unenviable task of balancing the budget will be considerably lightened. But they have no business to propose further taxation unless they have satisfied the public that they have effected adequate retrenchment. It will be extremely unstatesmanlike on the part of the Governor to certify a measure which sustained overwhelming defeat in the Legislature. A Swaraj Government may find it possible to secure acceptance from a truly democratic legislature of the proposal for imposition of succession duties but it will not have the hardihood to do so unless the administrative charges have been brought down to a scale which Indians can afford. We can understand the warm support which the Bombay Chamber of Commerce accorded to Government's iniquitous move. The British merchant, operating in India makes his pile and retires to his native land to enjoy the fruits of his endeavour. He does not die in India and succession duties need have no terrors for him. He is unconcerned, therefore, if they are introduced and Indians are burdened with more taxation. But if a succession duty is levied, will he agree that the State should make a direct levy on all persons who retire from India after having made their pile in this country?

TERRORISM IN BENGAL.

Referring to the revival of repression in India in its naked form, Mahatma Gandhi said, at a recent meeting in London: "It seems to me that the Indian Civil Service has no desire to part with its power. It has already started repression, the like of which we had not seen before Hijli, Chittagong, and the whole of Bengal are nothing but one vast field of repression on the part of the Government. It represents on a miniature scale the Black and Tan days through which Ireland passed, and I am sure worse is still to come." There is no doubt that the scale will not long remain miniature and that the worse will be followed by the still worse. But after the worst must come Freedom. That has already been the way of Freedom's Battle

Trifles.

As a gesture on behalf of Imperial patriotism well-known British producers like Mr. C. B. Cochran have constituted themselves into a syndicate for the express purpose of giving Empire-talent a chance.

The first production to be put on the stage—the New Empire Theatre, Trafalgar Square—will be a melo-drama. It will be a one-act piece charged with mystic emotionalism and panting pathos supported here and there by convulsive dancing.

* * * * *

The dramatist chosen for the purpose is Mr. Noel Coward.

The artiste for whom it will be written is the Rt. Hon. Srinvasa Sastri.

* * * * *

"Sir Abdul Qaiyum seconding confessed that he was overwhelmed by the announcement of the fate of his Province (the Frontier) . . . ."

But he had not started swaying before two things happened and happened so promptly that they were missed by the audience:—

(1) Mr. Ghaznavi rushed for a bottle of smelling salt—to spare Sir Samuel Hoare the trouble and

(2) Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, ardently anxious, said "I am a brute. I should have been considerate. Can you forgive me?"

And Sir Abdul Qaiyum's "happiness was unbounded."

* * * * *

By the way, the Premier forgot to mention the corollary in connection with the Frontier announcement. A sub-committee will be immediately appointed to prepare explanatory details about "due regard to the question of Defence." It will consist of Sir Philip Chetwode, Sir James Crerar and Mr. Howell with a distinguished Briton, General MacMunn as Chairman.

"The Muslim Delegation" unless, in the meantime, practically overwhelmed with unbounded happiness, will express complete confidence in the Committee.

* * * * *

London, Dec. 1.

"There was a further sensational fall in the sterling dollar cross rate to-day"—"Times of India."

But the rumour that it caused a sensation is untrue.

* * * * *

An Egyptian Prince has been deprived of his title because he was convicted on a charge of issuing dishonoured cheques to various hotels.

This explains why the "Parliamentary" Government of Sidky Pasha is opposed to issuing cheques on the Nation.

* * * *

A friend writes:—

"In spite of the tremendous advance of science in modern times and the daily increasing encroachments of rationalism over dogma, occultism is not dead. Its devotees can be found sprinkled all over the world. Of these Sri 108 Swami Garbside-Tippinge (may his tribe increase!) is not the meanest specimen. It has been vouchsafed to him in a vision or rather, some British equivalent thereof, that Great Britain has a Divine mandate to rule India, and this revelation he has published for the benefit of humanity through the columns of the "Spectator". He further asserts, as a necessary corollary, that civil law in India should be substituted by martial, for that alone can enable Britain to carry out God's mandate. Mahatma Gandhi is not the only one whose politics are motivated by religion, Swami G-T has paid Gaandhiji in his own coins."

* * * *

Swami G.—T.'s title to speak on matters Divine is unquestionable. His skin allows it. His name awards it. But God may well-wonder—within "the limits, of course, of the Law of Sedition etc.—if British wardenship over Him is going to remain as persistent as over India.

* * * * *

Says Lord Rothermere's "Sunday Despatch." "The nation will judge the new Cabinet by its deeds. Formidable problems lie ahead, but if Ministers show themselves....."

The problems certainly did, and Ministers have.

The truth is out now. So it's O.K. now.

IMPERIALISM & LIBERTY

MR. MACDONALD'S SOPHISMS ANALYSED

(BY—BERNARD HOUGHTON.)

It is the influence, the aspirations and the ideals which the British have implanted in the hearts of Indians, according to Mr. MacDonald, which have brought them to the Round Table Conference. This statement contains almost as many sophisms as it does words, but we will take only one—the supposition that the British have imbibed Indians with ideas of liberty. Have they? What of the events of this and last year? Sixty-thousand Indians cast into jail for political offences, every national leader at one time or the other imprisoned, Government by Ordinance, in other words, open dictatorship—do such deeds preach freedom? By exactly similar methods, Britain for over 100 years ruled Ireland, but no Minister, even in an after-dinner speech, claimed for Britain then what Mr. MacDonald now alleges in respect to India. Such a statement would have evoked a storm of jeers and laughter, for Irishmen are not to be deceived by shibboleths, and they have a keen sense of humour. After all, it is by their deeds and not by their words, that we judge men, even Imperialists, even members of the British Government.

INDIA, A CENTURY AGO

The only basis for the sophism is the fact that when the British conquered India, for the most part over a century ago, India was ruled by Princes that is to say, it was in the feudal or landlord stage of civilisation. Unquestionably Government by landlords is evil, whether in India or in Europe or in Britain, for it spells stagnation, ignorance, the rule of tradition. By the British conquest India exchanged rule by indigenous landlords for rule by foreign capitalists (at first by foreign merchants). Capitalist rule, too, has its evils, especially when they are foreign capitalists, but at least it brings in the use of the machine, the condition of all progress, and to some extent for its own needs it educates the people. The apologists, however, for British rule would have us believe that Indian civilisation of a century ago would, but for the British, have remained intact, petrified as it was, even as in the Indian States. But the circumstances of the latter are artificial, factitious. The Princes are preserved in this day like specimens in a museum, in order that, as in the present crisis, they may act as allies of the British in time of need.

HANDICAPS BRITAIN IMPOSED.

Is it conceivable that British India, with its access to the sea and to sea-borne commerce would have remained in such a condition or in any condition remotely resembling it but for the British conquest? Rather is it not certain that, thanks to its commerce and to the enlightenment of the people, it would be quite fifty years, since we have embarked on industrialisation and have by now created a great machine industry, a superstructure of culture for enriching anything that exists today? Modern culture, it has been truly said, marches behind the factory and the machine. In actual fact, the British in their own interests retarded Indian industrialisation for well they knew, even

(Continued on page 8)

BENGAL'S FINANCIAL BACKWARDNESS

PAROCHIAL SUGGESTIONS TO IMPROVE POSITION

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

Acharya P. C. Ray in collaboration with Sjts. T. C. Goswami, J. M. Das Gupta and five others has issued a ptmphlet entitled "Swaraj and Economic Bengal" in which the authors have gone into the financial situation of Bengal Province when the Federal Constitution should begin working. Acharya Ray is a name to conjure with in Bengal and outside, but he appears to be saturated with a parochial fervour that assorts ill with Indian nationalism. His utterances of late have been particularly devoted to the woes of Bengalis and the booklet in question bears this stamp very markedly.

PAROCHIAL VIEW.

The problem of Bengal is the problem of every province in India and in the Federal Constitution it's position cannot become worse than now. But the self-imposed terms of reference are unduly parochial as when the enquiry is described as being to recommend what "constitutional safeguards there should be against the 'forward' economic policy of other provincial governments'." Nothing can be more inimical to the true interests of Bengal herself than to provide against the forward policy of other provinces. Swami Vivekananda once said that the movement for the elevation of the depressed classes often degenerated into one of the depression of the elevated classes. Bengal apparently feels similarly that her slow pace of advance should decide the rate of progress of other provinces and not that it should emulate them in accelerating progress.

BENGAL'S WEAKEST EXCISE REVENUE.

The writers of the pamphlet have brought together some facts and figures in support of their assertion that Bengal is a financially backward province. The chief among them is that the income per capita for the Government is Rs. 8.2 in Bombay, Rs. 5.5 in the Punjab, Rs. 4.1 in Madras but only Rs. 2.5 in Bengal. The chief reason for this is admitted to be the Permanent Revenue Settlement which they have no desire to rectify. On the other hand, they hold that the weakest point in the financial situation is that the excise revenue in Bengal is the lowest of the major provinces. One would have thought that this was its strongest point because a national government would bring down this income to nearly nothing and the provinces which now spend some lakhs in the nation-building services depending on this income will be hard hit and will have considerable difficulty in finding money to continue these services under the new regime.

AMAZING.

The position becomes somewhat hopeless when men of the standing of Acharya Ray and other Congressmen give expression to the following dictum (page 11) "Bengal is deprived of revenue, which if available, might have been diverted towards the economic development of the province." Not even the most die-hard bureaucrat would advance this argument in these days. That a Congressman should claim that the moral degradation of the masses should be the watchword of the Government in order that some middle-class people may derive the advantages of the so-called nation-building services, shows how little these people have understood and im-

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

The True Origin.

One does not expect sense in the "Morning Post," so far at any rate, as its views on India are concerned. But the paper's frenzy at certain events in India must afford some amusement to Indians. Having neither the capacity nor the desire to look beneath the surface, it thinks that Congress is behind the recent outrages. Yet any person with average insight and honesty would admit that violence in India has been held in check more by Congress than by any other body, and that its appearance in any organised form is in spite of and not because of Congress. It is due mainly to a sudden impulsive reaction against repression and to some extent to the assumed or apparent failure of the Congress method of non-violence. The "Morning Post's" remedy is more crazy and amusing than its diagnosis. It suggests that for "every political murder a power transferred must be resumed." But that method has never given the expected result, in America or in Ireland or in India.

Why?——

Mr. J.H. Thomas, the Secretary of State for Dominions, is not visiting the Dominions. That well-advertised and elaborate tour that was to usher in something like an Imperial Economic millennium has been suddenly cancelled on the advice of the Premier. All that remains of it is a cruising holiday and the consolation of a four-day visit to South Africa. Why was it cancelled? True, an Imperial Conference is going to be held in Ottawa shortly. But the tour of Mr. Thomas, so far from being superfluous, in view of that Conference would have helped to prepare the ground for it. Is it, as appears from the diffident language just used in the House of Commons, that optimism about the Conference has now lost some of its quality of being irresistible? Is it that the ideal of Free Trade within the Empire or of Imperial Preference, does not appear magnificent to the Dominions—Colonies and Dependencies like India, do not count—who desire protection against British competition?

"Bandits And Irregulars."

China has readily accepted M. Briand's proposal of a neutral zone in Manchuria. Thereby she has given one more proof of her good-will and desire for peace. And it is not surprising that Japan should have accepted it with a proviso—the claim for a free-hand against bandits and irregulars—designed to defeat the proposal itself. The League Council fears that it would establish a dangerous precedent in international law, as it might be interpreted to sanction operations against "bandits" not in the Far East. The League should also have feared another equally dangerous, but more immediate difficulty. Authority is still very often guided by the dictum: "Give the dog a bad name and hang it." Given a free-hand, ostensibly against bandits and irregulars, it will be impossible for the Japanese to fight the temptation of using the free-hand with the utmost freedom and to the widest possible extent, always, of course, on the plea of suppressing "bandits and irregulars." India, at least, can well sympathise with China.

The Muslim League "Resolution."

Readers will not have, we hope, forgotten the thunder to which the Council of the All-India Muslim League suddenly treated itself on November 22. Apropos of it, Maulana Arif Hasvi, one of the members present, has issued a statement. It appears that the meeting was merely an adjourned sitting of another meeeting held on November 15. As such it would not take cognisance of matter outside the agenda. Yet, and in spite of Maulana Hasvi's warning, it discussed and passed the famous resolution on the Round Table Conference, that had not been put down for discussion. Out of the ten members three strenuously opposed the resolution, a fact that was, perhaps, regarded as much too unimportant to be mentioned by the Secretary in the Press report. Most significant, however, is the fact that only ten members attended to give a "lead" on behalf of the Muslim community, although the Council of the All-India Muslim League consists—on paper—of no less than 250 members. The fall of the Muslim League is as pathetic as it is pitiful. As to the conduct of the Secretary and his six supporters, the less said, the better.

COMMUNALIST MUSLIMS DENOUNCED

Support To Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim

BOMBAY MUSLIMS' APPEAL TO CO-RELIGIONISTS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—We, the Muslim citizens of Bombay request the hospitality of your columns to express our heartfelt admiration and gratitude to Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart for the true and fearless exposition of his views on the subject of Muslim Communalism in your issue of the 21st instant.

Some of the representatives of Muslim opinion in India have become so obsessed with the question of communal preferences that it looked as if the Muslim community became incapable of free thought or expression, or even an unbiassed consideration of a problem with which is connected the moral and material well being of a fifth of the human race. And at a time when as the writer has so well put it, the limit of patience has been reached at the R. T. C., it was given to this young nobleman to come forward and boldly declare that all has not been well with the way in which Muslim interests have been handled by their delegates at the R. T. C. To the Muslims who, in spite of the dictates of reason and patriotism, have allowed themselves to be blind-folded by communal prejudice, this article has come as an eye-opener. To the Muslims who stood tongue-tied by the fetish of religion, and the greatness of personalities, the writer has shown the way by his stern common-sense and clear thinking, and his reason and love for the poor have pierced the dark clouds that obscured "National issues, issues touching the food and the necessities of life of Islamic children."

After all there must be a limit to one's adventure for the fulfilment of communal aims and ambitions, even granting that such exist in the rank and file of India's Muslim millions. Sir Currimbhoy has rightly seen that that limit has been reached, and that this advenure, far from bringing any fruitful results, is wrecking the progress of the Muslim, the Hindu and all the rest that belong to India. Like a clear-headed statesman he has stated that he communal craze of he R. T. C. representatives is not the last word in true Muslim opinion in the country as regards Muslim Political destiny.

Sir Currimbhoy is not a Congressman, not a non-co-operator, not a revolutionary, nor a political visionary, but a millionaire magnate of stake, title, name and fame belonging to the noble family of the Currimbhoys, known for their great industrial enterprises, their benevolence and philanthropy. His father and grand-father were the very embodiments of human kindness and commiseration untainted by communal prejudices or partiality. It is, therefore, in the fitness of things, that when many of the older Muslim public men have been too wise to speak the truth, and sit with folded hands, either through communal modesty, or national indifference, this young nobleman has come forward to sound the note of warning in the combined interests of Muslims and India. Who is there in India, that has a conscience and yet says that what has been written by him is not a fact?

He sees unmistakably that it is impossible to keep the communities apart, to divide them. By standing apart from his fellow-countrymen, the Muslim injures his own interests as much as he injures those of the rest. And for all the communalism of the leaders, it is the masses, the poor men in the streets who suffer. The Muslim and the Hindu may profess different religions but their interests stand so closely inter-twined in every day life and existence that it is impossible to manage them successfully except by mutual trust and confidence, and under such circumstances it is palpable to commonsense and reason to understand that a constitution that will successfully unite them into one common bond of national fellowship must have in essence these principles of trust and confidence. Sir Currimbhoy wants that the Muslim masses must be awakened to the true state of their interests, to the essentials of their political and economic existence. His lines thrill with patriotism, and his noble heart throbs in sympathy with "the thousands of poor Muslim young men roaming in the streets, ill-fed and poorly clothed, with a cheerless mind devoid of hope or redemption", with a pathetic note of grief at the thought that the Muslim representatives at the R. T. C., have neglected their needs and thrown away the chance of a life-time. We share with him the shame and humiliation that Muslim communalists have openly allied themselves with the reactionary forces of Imperialism, allowing it to make a convenient tool of Muslim communalism for the suppression of Indian nationalism.

Sir Currimbhoy has seen this danger, and has invited every sensible Muslim true to his country to declare that India's interests and well-being do not lie on the lines of communal separation. We heartily uphold his view and we invite every true Muslim whose heart is touched by the eloquence of his appeal, to create that healthy public opinion which will enable the Muslim masses to discern and act in consonance with their true interests, and to bring home to them the fact that the greatest safeguards in human intercourse are not those attained on paper, in violation of the principle of equality of human rights, but those that derive the sanction of the human heart by the godly qualities of trust and goodwill.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.)

Fakirmahomed C. L. Sajun,
Amirudin Salebhoy Tyebji,
Abdoola Jusab Calcuttawalla,
Hussain Esmail Dossa,
Rajabally Patel, M.D.,
Jan Mahomed I. Sayani, M.B., B.S.,
Sattar Abdul Ganny,
Banda'i Ismail Muraj,
R. N. Allana,
Hasam Haji Hemany,
Jaffer Cassam Pirmahomed,
Rahim Gulamhussein,
Alimahomed M. Cassum,
Kadarbux Mahomed Husein Punjabi,
Suleman A. Rahiman,
Valimahomed Takimahomed, L.M. & S.,
Mazharul Haq Gour, M.D., (U. S. A.)
Noormahomed A. K. Chhapra,
Habib Sakoor,
Rashid B. Versi,
N. M. A. Rasul,
Suleman Ahmed Sodagar,
Abdul Rehman,
A. Hoosein,
A. M. Hajeebhoy,
Sabjaly Mahomed,
Gulamhussein Suchedina Rahimtoola,
Dawood Hassam,
Jafferaly Janmahomed Rahimtoola,
H. H. Shamji,
Ebrahim Esmail,
Bandali Mamad,
Ebrahim Isabhoy,
Gulamhusein Lalji,
Ahmed Ratansi,
Hassam Rehemtulla,
Ebrahim Meherali,
Kamroodin Ebramji,
Fazal Husein Nazarali,
A. H. Visram.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

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HOOLIGANISM AT DADAR MEETING.

Mr. Sohrab Davar's Statement.

Principal Sohrab R. Davar has issued the following statement with regard to the hooliganism at Dadar meeting.—

In view of the fact that I have been asked repeatedly by my friends as to what happened exactly at the above meeting and to correct erroneous reports I have decided to issue the following statement:—

I must make it clear that the statement to the effect in certain papers that the police sergeants entered the hall or that the conveners of the meeting took their assistance or protection to disperse the meeting is entirely erroneous. The police stood outside the hall and never interfered. They showed considerable restraint and discretion. As a matter of fact when I came out of the hall after the meeting to my motor car one of these officers asked me if any assistance was necessary to which I replied in the negative and thanked him.

I was in fact warned at about 10-30 a.m. on Sunday last that certain people who were not in favour of our Parsi Panchayat Reform Committee's movement had circulated handbills on Saturday night at the Dadar Parsi Colony and were going to create an organised demonstration. The same party told me that their idea was to forcibly break up the meeting and not permit us to speak.

When I entered the Palankote Hall at 5-30 p.m. at the Dadar Colony I found the same fully packed with ladies and gentlemen. They received me with cheers. It, however, appears that a small section mostly of boys and some drawn from the labourer class of Parsis were there who were most noisy. Their resentment was evidently directed towards Mr. E. Hirji Behedin on account of certain letters and articles which it was alleged had appeared in the "Kaiser-e-Hind" of which he is the Editor in connection with the Royal Opera House affair. The result was that shouts of "Boycott 'Kaiser-i-Hind'" were general. This was unfortunate as the question we had met to discuss had no bearing whatsoever with that affair. Ours was a question which had a good deal to do with the future welfare of the Parsi community as a community.

On the request of Dr. Pavri the well-known sportsman and cricketer who spoke in very kind terms about me personally, the noisy element was quiet for a time and I was allowed to speak. I spoke for about twenty-five minutes and some of the points I made seemed to have made favourable impression and were received with applause of approval. I showed them that during the 21 years of existence the Council of Hundred had met only about seven times and that their re-elections took place without any serious or organised efforts being made to inform the voters about them. I then drew the attention of those present, that if these gentlemen of the Council of Hundred had divided themselves into small working committees each to look after the questions such as (1) Parsi unemployment, (2) Parsi Education, (3) Parsi widows and orphans, (4) Parsi Hospitals etc., and formulated after careful enquiry suggestions for the Trustees, the present suffering and poverty among a section of the Parsi community could have ben largely obviated. These points were very favourably received by those present but one of the noisy element of the party kept on interrupting me and when requested to formulate his questions which I promised to answer at the end of my speech insisted on being replied to immediately as according to him he could not remember these points. This unreasonable insistence on his part made some of the sober element resent his conduct and the result was that the noisy party took it as a handle or excuse to resume their obstructive tactics. I may add that when some of them called upon me to disperse the meeting the bulk of those present asked me not to do so. Only when this rowdy element tried to rush the platform (which was fortunately prevented through the efforts of Capt. Sorab Bamanji and other friends) the ladies and the sober element had to leave the hall I had, therefore, perforce to call off the meeting.

When the meeting dispersed a number of the people present came to me and expressed great resentment and disgust at the attitude of the rowdy element. To my surprise some of the youngsters who had joined the demonstrators expressed sympathy with the objects of the meeting but from what I could gather their feelings were excited against a letter which they said had appeared in that morning's "Kaiser" on the Royal Opera House question.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

I regret that this should have occurred. There was evidently some misunderstanding on part of a section of the demonstrators. There were others among them who had come there with a view to see that we should not place our points before a Parsi audience fearful lest the case which we were to present being very strong would make a strong impression in our favour, as it has already done as a result of two other meetings held under the presidentships of my illustrious friends viz., the Hon'ble Mr. H. M. Mehta and Mr. Boman-Behram, the Mayor of Bombay respectively. The Parsi community is after all an advanced community made up of a very large proportion of educated men and women and I have no doubt that on this question of the Reforms in connection with this Parsi Panchayat Trust Scheme, the majority must be with us though we may have our differences as to details.

I should, therefore, submit that if some of the leading men of both these factions were to meet together with a view to exchange views in a spirit of brotherhood, a satisfactory solution is not impossible.

LUKEWARM RECEPTION OF PREMIER'S DECLARATION

(Continued from page 12.)

"And when they claim election to the Federal Constitution it will naturally lead to their demanding a voice in the administrations of the States themselves."

A JOINT STATEMENT

"Result As Satisfactory As Could be Expected"

—*Sir C. Setalvad*

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Gandhiji is not commenting on the Premier's statement to-day. Asked if there would be peace or war, he said: "The world will not know until to-morrow."

Sirdar Ujjal Singh, interviewed by Reuter, declared that two points were distinctly hopeful: First, that the National Government were unmistakeably committed to the last year's declaration, and secondly, the Conference was to continue.

Sir H. Hubert Carr, on behalf of the Europeans said that Premier's statement constituted a splendid opportunity for co-operation and the creation of the Working Committee of Conference was a striking step. It would occupy the key-position and remove entirely the complaint that Government took steps without consulting Indian opinion.

A JOINT STATEMENT.

Messrs. Joshi, Giri and Shivarao, in the course of a joint statement say, that it is something that the Conservative adherence has been gained for the promise of Federal Responsibility. The Premier's statement, however, should be debated at the Plenary Session in order that the future work of procedure could be decided on with the approval of the India's leaders. It is something that the session has not gone back on the last session's work. India owes much to Mr. Wedgwood Benn and Mr. Lees-Smith. The workers' view-point must be kept in view at every stage of the future work if the Conference is to result in prosperity to the masses.

Mrs. Subbarayan considered that the Premier's statement showed advance in certain respects. The National Government was now committed to Labour pledges and a clear procedure has been laid down. On the contrary, emphasis laid on the Safeguards caused apprehension that Central R sponsibility would be greatly restricted.

"EARNESTNESS OF GOVT.'S INTENTION."

Sir Phiroze Sethna expressed relief that the Premier had not only prevailed upon the Cabinet to endorse all to which the Labour Government had agreed, but had gone further. The appointment of Committees, and keeping the Conference in being, constituted an earnestness of the Government's intention to act rightly by India. The transition period for Safeguards would be as short as possible and India, like the Frontier, would get what she wanted.

Sir C. Setalvad said that the out come of the Conference on the whole was as satisfactory as could be expected in the circumstances. The strong attitude taken up by the Indian delegates was responsible for the result. He welcomed the re-affirmation of the last year's policy and decision to send out Committees. He said that the matter now was entirely in Indian hands. If early communal solution was found, and other difficulties dealt with, there was no doubt that India would come into her own very shortly. Calm atmosphere was essential and the Congress should give the system of negotiation the fullest chance and not create turmoil which would really lead nowhere.

"AN EXCELLENT IDEA."

Col. Gidney said that the Announcement had the scotched suggestion that the Conference had failed. The idea of Committees in India was excellent. He hoped that the Anglo-Indians would be represented on them. The Premier's assurance of protection to minorities was most pleasing, and the fear of majority rule had now vanished. If Congress refused to co-operate, it would place itself in a position of invidious insularity.—Reuter's R.T.C. Special.

LIBERAL LEADERS SATISFIED

Dr. Rushbrook Williams' New Interpretation

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, December 1.

When one begins to examine the reasons for the general sense of relief that appears to prevail as a result of the declaration of policy made by the Prime Minister, one finds that it is due firstly to the great fear that Indian representatives of all shades of opinion had about the fate of the conference. The Tory majority in the House of Commons had created a general sense of uncertainty in their minds, and the inclusion of Sir John Simon in the Cabinet had raised doubts as to the policy of the National Government. There was real dread that Sir John Simon's recommendations might be the only lines of progress to be pursued. The pronouncement of the Premier, even if it does not take the position any further than at the end of January last, has at least retained the "Status Quo". It has gladdened the hearts of the Liberals and they are certainly glad to know that the Conference procedure is not to be dropped.

BENN CONGRATULATED.

I saw several Indian Liberal delegates gather round Mr. Wedgwood Benn congratulating him on having saved the situation by his very timely interference at least twice during the last fortnight.

DR. AMBEDKAR KNOWS NOT HIS OWN MIND.

Representatives of the Depressed Classes have not yet formed their impressions on the Premier's speech.

Dr. Ambedkar seemed not to have made up his mind as to whether he should be glad or sorry, and he compromised by feeling nothing.

Mr. Srinivasan, his fellow representative of the Depressed Classes was co-agitating over the meaning of the Premier's statements.

MINOR STATES UNHAPPY.

The representatives of the minor states were slightly unhappy, as the issue of their representation in the future Federal Legislature is still undecided. They have a distinct impression that their voice will be drowned in the gathering of the representatives of the big states when they meet in India.

MR. GHAZNAVI'S INDISCRETION.

A prominent Muslim representative stated that now there was a greater chance of getting a settlement of the communal question in India. He regretted the intervention in last night's debate of Mr. Ghaznavi, and his reference to the terrorist movement. He was also afraid mischief-mongers would still try to torpedo reforms in India.

SIR ABDUL QUAYAM JUBILANT.

Sir Abdul Quayam was congratulated on all sides on the solution offered by the Prime Minister for his province. He said: "Now we will have no sense of inferiority when we meet people from other provinces. I am glad Mahatmaji spoke last night and supported us. It will gladden the hearts of thousands of his followers in my province.

DR. RUSHBROOK WILLIAM'S INTERPRETATION.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, December 1.

Dr. Rushbrook Williams was glad that the Conference was to proceed. He hoped that there would still be co-operation forthcoming from all sides. The Premier's statement about financial safeguards, he thought was very discreet, and one thing was noted, there was no repetition of the phrase "in the interests of India" throughout the statement.

POONA HONOURS SENAPATI BAPAT.

Complete Hartal To Protest Against His Conviction.

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Dec. 1.

Poona observed a complete hartal on Saturday as a protest against the sentence on Senapati Bapat, President Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee.

The Press also joined the hartal. The students of the Poona Law College came out of the Class Room on Saturday as a protest against the heavy sentence passed on Senapati Bapat.

A huge meeting was held in front of Shanwar Wada on Saturday last condemning the sentence. About 400 women were also present. The meeting was presided by Sjt. Haribhaw Tulpule.

DONATION TO SEVA DAL.

Saubhagavati Yasodabai Bhut received Rs. 50 as donation for Seva Dal Work in Maharashtra from Mr. Patasker and friends, from Chalisgam. Rs. 49 contributed by other men and women of the same place with Rs. 16 at the time of Kirtan. Thus bringing the total to Rs. 115.

YOUTH LEAGUE SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

On or about the 20th inst, the Swadesni Exhibition will be held at Tilak Mandir, New Harashrambhaw College and will remain open for about a fortnight. The cloth section is entirely reserved for purely handspun and hand woven khadi.

PURI CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

The Maharashtra Congress Committee had invited names for the Presidentship of Puri Congress from the Provincial members. Babu Rajendra Prasad has got the largest number of votes.

CITY NOTES

THE PREMIER'S DECLARATION.

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

The Premier has made the long-expected and much-delayed statement of the Government's Indian policy and he takes his stand on the pronouncement of last January. His mind is apparently a complete blank about the subsequent history of India. There is no reference to the Delhi Pact and Gandhiji had no alternative but to inform the Premier that we had come to the parting of the ways. The chief things that stood in the way of an agreement were the insistence by the Britishers about the reservations and the safeguards. Between them, the position is that the Indian Legislature will have control over less than 20 per cent. of the budget expenditure and that its business will degenerate from a control of expenses to mere voting of taxes as desired by the Viceroy. And this is in addition to indirect election, weightages in both Houses and an unrepresentative Upper House.

THE FINANCIAL SAFEGUARDS.

It is significant that all the safeguards proposed at the last Conference session have been repeated this time though the Delhi Pact specially laid down that only those would be permitted which were proved to be in the interests of India. The very existence of such a qualification shows that, so far as the Congress was concerned, the view was that some of them were unnecessary. No explanations have been given and no arguments advanced to show how the safeguards proposed were in the interests of India. In view of this, Gandhiji had to assume that they were really dictated by the interests of Britain. The Report of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee submitted to the plenary session merely stated that the safeguards were accepted by a majority. It was easy to obtain a majority in this packed body just as the Government have pretended to rule India by the will of the Legislature where they have their nominees strong enough to carry through any measures. What is the value of such an acceptance when the other party is represented by one man? This was not a matter for voting but for negotiation and persuasion.

WHAT ABOUT THE RESERVE BANK?

Another important point about the statement is that it omits all reference to the Reserve Bank which figured so prominently last year. The fact is that the chances of starting a Reserve Bank are fast receding into the dim background as a good proportion of our assets are still in the form of sterling and silver and any discussion about a suitable gold ratio for the rupee must be perfunctory and devoid of sanctions. When we are attached to a sterling pound which loses about 2 per cent. of its value every day, and when the gold value of the rupee has sunk from 18 pence to less than 12 1/4 pence gold in the course of two months, how can a Reserve Bank be established under such conditions? This is the attitude of British statesmen. But if we wanted it, we can start the Reserve Bank even now with the gold resources now in India of about 41 crores (at 18 pence gold) and a note issue liability corresponding to these resources and a gold value for the rupee about sixteen pence.

PRACTICE WHAT YOU PREACH

We are promised that the provinces in the future will have full freedom in all matters. If this is the policy of Britain, why should we not see some of it in practice? Why should our Councils continue to be dominated by the official and nominated votes? Why should not these people be given freedom to vote as they liked on all matters before the Councils? If we are to be convinced that the British Government mean business, the first thing they will have to do is to make the present irremovable executives obey the mandates of the Legislature in all matters, particularly finance.

THE TARIFF WAR.

Britain has taken another step forward in the tariff war. Fifty per cent. "ad valorem" duty on yarn, carpets, spoons and forks and several other articles will come into force from the 4th December and there is going to be more pre-tariff dumping.

M. FLANDIN LEAVES BRITAIN IN A FOG.

In the meantime M. Flandin, the French Finance Minister has left Britain in a fog. It coincided with the financial fog in which Britain is rapidly losing her bearings. He discussed the stabilisation of the pound while his country withdrew large balances from London and helped to sink the pound further. He discussed the war debts while his country is unwilling to take up any reasonable position about them. He discussed the Reparations while he has been insisting that the Reparations must have priority over the commercial obligations of Germany. If he had discussed the weather, perhaps, Britain might not have been in such a dense fog.

LANCASHIRE AND INDIAN TRADE.

Lancashire does not participate in the hallelujahs sung by Tory back-benchers over the failure of the Round Table Conference. They know there that, if Civil Disobedience is again resumed, they will lose what trade they now have with India. Last time, they had some of the people on their side. But now, there will be hardly any who will suggest that the boycott is not justified by the political conditions. So it is that Lancashire does not want the Conference to be an utter failure.

TREASURY BONDS TO STOP.

As from December 12th the issue of the 1935 Treasury Bonds will cease. Perhaps the quotation of Rs. 99-14-0 in Bombay for this security had much to do with this decision. In spite of the very special facilities given to subscribers and the high rate of interest allowed and the unlimited time allowed, the applications were not much over Rs. 15 crores. The market will, however, be glad of the discount on the issue as it will now have the use of available funds.

WHY AN AEROPLANE.

Ignorant Man.—Why have they given the Viceroy an aeroplane?

Sub-Janta:—So that he may have a handy mode of flying from his troubles.

WELL DONE

A Correspondent writes:—

Bombay Presidency must have heaved a sigh of relief on learning that the Succession Duty Bill was rejected owing to the firm stand of non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council. The Maratha and Mahomedan members, whom the Government tried to induce to take a "reasonable" attitude towards the bill decided in their own interests and those of their electors to take an "unreasonable" one. Whatever may be said of their attitude in past times towards the country, in helping the Government in their difficulty this time they have proved true to their salt and their electors and it is hoped that they will do so in future, whenever the people are threatened with the imposition of absurd and heavy taxes.

But the Finance Minister has belied the expectations people have in elected representatives. It is the misfortune of this country that its own go against their own true interests. Sir Govind Pradhan should not have sponsored this bill; he should have resigned if he was compelled to do so. He should have proved his ability as a Finance Minister by devising more acceptable ways of balancing the budget. Instead, he goes about asking "was it not fair that when a man inherits property, he should pay a fraction of it to the State." The Advocate-General also spoke in the same tune, and said that India was 80 years behind England in passing a piece of legislation which is based on "equity, justice and fair-play," the usual language of a pleading lawyer. These men do not realise that the circumstances of the people of India are entirely different from those of England. They are only a few such men in this country. Then again the laws of succession, both Hindu and Mahomedan are entirely different, bringing in many heirs at the same time. Let Sir G. Pradhan prove himself a good and true "Pradhan" by devising a more acceptable method of balancing the budget. There are other ways of raising revenue from rich persons who amass wealth under the "protection they get from the State." It is to be hoped that the Governor will not go to the length of certifying a measure which is opposed by the whole of the elected Council.

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AGRARIAN SITUATION IN U. P.

No-Tax Campaign Is Not Breach Of Truce

SARDAR PATEL'S STATEMENT

AHMEDABAD, November 30.

In an interview with the Associated Press in regard to the agrarian situation in the United Provinces, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said that he was sorry to learn that the U. P. Government had decided to terminate the negotiations which were going on between it and the Congress about the agrarian question, on the ground that the Allahabad Congress Committee had advised the peasants to suspend the payment of rents pending the result of the negotiations.

NO OTHER COURSE OPEN TO CONGRESS

Sardar Vallabhbhai's view was that the Congress Committee could not under the circumstances avoid giving the advice of temporary suspension. The question at issue was the amount of remission of rent to be given to the peasants on account of the admitted abnormal fall in prices and the consequent incapacity of the peasants to pay the full amount. While the discussions were still going on for settling the amount of remission due, the process of recovery of rents on the basis fixed by the Government commenced on the 15th of November, and if the peasants were to pay up the rents, nothing remained to be settled. It would, therefore, be unfair to blame the Congressmen of U.P. for advising the peasants to hold over payment of rents till the negotiations ended.

SITUATION ANTICIPATED AND PROVIDED FOR

Sardar Vallabhbhai emphatically dissented from the view that the campaign for non-payment of rent in the U.P. would constitute a breach of the Simla settlement. On the contrary he held that the situation which had unfortunately developed in that province had been anticipated when the Simla talks were going on. It formed the subject of discussion between Mr. Gandhi representing the Congress and the Government and was actually provided for by Mr Gandhi in his letter of August 27 relating to the Simla agreement. Mr. Gandhi wrote: "If unfortunately any grievance is so acutely felt that it becomes a paramount duty of the Congress to seek some method of relief in the absence of an enquiry in the shape of defensive direct action the Congress should be held free to adopt such a remedy notwithstanding the suspension of civil disobedience. I need hardly assure the Government that it would be the constant endeavour of the Congress to avoid direct action and to gain relief by discussion, persuasion and the like. The statement of the Congress position given here has become necessary in order to avoid any possible misunderstanding in the future or a charge of breach of faith on the part of the Congress." The reply of the Government did not deny to the Congress the right to take defensive action notwithstanding the suspension of civil disobedience but on the contrary noted that Mr. Gandhi wished "to make clear the position of the Congress in regard to any future action that they may decide to take." It was in this respect that the Delhi Settlement was modified by the Simla agreement.

CONGRESS STILL OPEN TO COMPROMISE.

Sardar Vallabhbhai added:—"So far as the Congress is concerned the door is still open. I would certainly advise the U. P. Congress Committee to suspend their resolution advising the peasants temporarily to withhold payment of rents if I knew that on the other side the collection of rents would be suspended pending the result of further discussions. As a matter of fact when the discussions were being conducted the recovery of rents should have been temporarily postponed by mutual agreement. Even now some such arrangement can easily be made. I have not lost hope that with reciprocal goodwill a settlement is even now possible.

A JUST CAUSE

The cause of the peasants is a just one. It is not always appreciated that were not this so the peasants would not have the active support of some of the zamindars themselves to whom the rents are to be paid. The President of the U.P. P. C. Committee, Mr. Sherwani, is himself a Zamindar. So also several office bearers of the U. P. Provincial and Allahabad District Congress Committees. They are not the kind of persons who would take a leap in the dark; and so when they approached me for permission to take defensive action and satisfied me that they had exhausted all possible avenues of amicable settlement. I gave them the permission which they were to use only when deprived of every other alternative. I am sure they are still anxious to settle the question amicably and with that view they have not closed the door. But if the Government refuse to negotiate with them unless they withdraw the advice to peasants to postpone payment the responsibility for a breakdown will not be with the representatives of the peasants. —A.P.

MANCHURIAN DISPUTE

League Council Resolves To Settle It

CHINA & JAPAN VIRTUALLY AGREE

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Paris.—The League Council has adopted a resolution for settling the Manchurian dispute. The Chinese and Japanese have virtually agreed, but further negotiations with China and Japan as regards policing in Manchuria, and the Japanese freehand against bandits are required and may take 48 hours.—Reuter Special.

NEUTRAL ZONE.

China Accepts Briand's Proposal.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov .30.

Nanking.—Immediate acceptance by China of M. Briand's proposal of neutral zone in Manchuria "calculated to prevent any collision between troops of two parties" is announced by the Chinese Government.

The Chinece Commander at Chinchow has been authorised to get into communication with foreign observers.

Foreign Office states that from the Chinese point of view the Chinchow question is now entirely in the hands of Observers appointed by different powers who are already in the locality.

"DANGEROUS PRECEDENT"?

Japan's Claim For Free Hand Against Bandits.

LONDON, Nov .30.

Paris.—Japan's claim for freehand against bandits and irregulars in Manchuria is now the main concern of the League Council which fears that inclusion of free hand provisio in the resolution would establish dangerous precedent in international law as it might be interpreted to sanction operations against "bandits" not in far east.

Search for formula continues.—Rueter Special.

CAWNPORE AND NO-TAX CAMPAIGN

Provincial Congress Committee's Permission Asked

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 2.

It is understood that the Cawnpore Distt. Congress Committee has asked permission of the Provincial Congress Committee to start No-Tax campaign in the Cawnpore District.—A.P.

WAQF ACT & DAWOODI BOHRAS

Question In Commons

LONDON, Dec. 1.

In the Commons yesterday, Major Milner asked for the grounds on which the Bombay Government had withdrawn exemption of the Dawoodi Bohra community from the operation of the Mussalman Waqf Act without giving the community a sufficient opportunity to rebut the allegations against the community; whether because the Dawoodi Bohra community was exempted Committee appointed to report regarding the administration of Waqf Acts had been instructed not to deal with that community, and whether the British Government would take action, to remove the Bohra community's grievances arising from the withdrawal of the exemption by the appointment of an independent Committee of inquiry or otherwise.

Sir Samuel Hoare, in a written answer, states that as "Religious charitable Endowments" is a transferred subject under the Government of India Act, it is dealt with by the Governor acting with this Ministers, and he is unable to interfere with their discretion.—Reuter Special.

BENGAL'S FINANCIAL BACKWARDNESS

(Continued from page 6.)

bibed the primary axioms of Congress policy. When, in the Delhi Pact, the right of picketing liquor shops was made one of the basic conditions, when it has been claimed from a thousand platmorms that the excise revenue is the worst form of "tainted money," that it curses him that gives and him that takes, that it kills the vitality and staying power of the masses and lowers their economic efficiency and lastly that it is the surest means of creating conditions in India which would degrade the labourer into the level of a beast, how can anyone wish that a province had more of this revenue?

A CONTRADICTION

While comparing the land revenue per acre of the various provinces, the authors of the pamphlet have neglected to give the yield per acre, perhaps because it is much higher than in other provinces. They lay great stress on the fact that the pressure on land is 1.6 persons per acre as against 0.9 in Madras and the U.P. and 0.4 in Bombay, but they rather contradict themselves when they say that the standard of living is higher in Bengal than in the other provinces. This seems clearly to prove that Bengal has little reason to complain in this regard. One may also point out that the fact that most products from the land are cheaper in Bengal than elsewhere shows that the productivity of the land must be high enough to justify such low prices.

The pamphlet points out from the census figures of 1921 that only 71,150 labourers in industries were born in that province out of the total of 171,934. It forgets that the chief reason for this is that the "Bhadralog" had set their hearts on literary and sedentary pursuits.

The pamphlet makes much of the fact that, of the 33,200 income-tax payers in the province who are Indians, not less than 7,000 are non-Bengalis and raises a cry against these men from the other provinces. It conveniently forgets what the "Liberty" of Calcutta pointed out on the last occasion that Acharya Ray brought out this argument, that no less than 20,000 Bengalis in good positions are living outside the province and it is easy to understand that most of them are income-tax-payers. The balance of account is thus certainly in favour of Bengal.

EXPLOITATION BY FOREIGNERS

The pamphlet rightly points out the enormous ravage of exploitation by non-Indians in the province. Perhaps it would be correct to say that Bengal is the most European-ridden province in India. Of the 4.11 crores of tax collected in Bengal, on an assessable income of 55 crores, 26 crores of income is of limited companies mostly owned by Europeans with a tax of 2.20 crores. And 4 crores of income would be that of Europeans in the province. This is a state of things for which remedies will have to be found as it is not tolerable that 4,600 Europeans in that province not engaged by the Government should be able to appropriate more than a half of the assessable income for the whole province.

INWARD TERMINAL TAX

After discussing some of the proposals of the Financial Assessor to the Simon Commission, which they take for granted as likely to be the basis of the future constitution, the authors of the pamphlet proceed to discuss the suggested levy of a terminal tax in the various provinces, and suggest that it would be best to have an inward tax instead of an outward one. This is one of the most economically unsound ideas, as a tax on imports into the province is easily raised to undue levels but a tax on exports will have the advantage that there would be a wholesome curb on this form of taxation. When they proceed to lay down that a tax may be levied against the products of one province as a protective tariff for similar articles being produced in Bengal, they are laying down a very dangerous principle indeed.

To take one of their own instances, if Bengal should decide to foster the cloth industry, it would levy a high tax on Bombay and other goods. As Bengal has no control on the import duty on cloth, this would not only result in a nullifying of Federal Tariffs, but it may easily become something more harmful. In all India and also in Bengal, there is a spirit of Swadeshi which is prepared to pay a higher price for Indian goods and therefore, the extent of protection against Bombay goods in Bengal would have to be higher than the Federal protection against foreign goods. This would tend to become a preference for foreign goods as against Indian goods. If provincial Governments should expect such liberty of action, they would be violating the fundamental conception of Federal unity which is that no member of the Federal group can take any action which would upset the central policy.

ANTI-INDIAN LEVY

A similar argument is advanced in favour of salt. If Bengal decides that salt manufacture in the province should be encouraged, it wants freedom to levy a tax on imports from other provinces. Here again, the tax might degenerate into an anti-Indian levy and it would appear that Bengal would rather use foreign imported salt than use salt manufactured in other provinces.

The Government of India are unwilling to leave this as a provincial matter and desire special powers to control such levies. It is but proper that such control should be exercised as we might otherwise have a form of tariff war among the provinces which would strike at the basis of the Federal principle. Moreover, as the Government of India have argued, such taxes might also go against international agreements.

JUTE EXPORT DUTY

The pamphlet proposes that the jute export duty should be provincialised. The authors of the proposal forget that, even if we are willing to make a special exception in this case, jute is not a Bengal monopoly and a tax on exports would be equivalent to levying a duty on products of other provinces for the reason that they are manufactured in Bengal. There is also the chance that such a measure will defeat itself as the products might be exported through other ports and the compilers of the pamphlet do not propose an outward terminal tax to meet such a situation. The principle cannot, however, be conceded as it will set up a precedent which other provinces would try to follow. Bombay might ask for the cotton duties to be provincialised and Madras might ask that the duty on hides and skins should be allocated to the local Government. While it is true that the local Governments should have enough funds to carry on their work, it must not be forgotten that the Central Government has somewhat limited sources of revenue and these cannot be passed on to the provincial Governments. As the proposal is made chiefly in order to raise the spending power of Bengal to the level of Madras, the compilers of the pamphlet may rest content that this will be automatically achieved by the extinction of the excise revenue in Madras which is sure to follow any form of self-government and provincial autonomy.

LEVY A CESS AT SOURCE

If it is felt that a tax on jute is the only means of increasing the revenues of Bengal, the proper thing to do is to levy a cess at the source. Even this might lead to a hardship on Bengal production as against that of other provinces. This would require the wholehearted co-operation of other provinces. This would best be ensured by an appeal to the Central Government rather than by trying to negotiate with local Governments concerned. Moreover, agreements between the provinces should not be permitted in a Federal system unless they are previously approved by the Central Government and the simplest thing seems to be to have the agreements arranged through it.

The authors of the pamphlet want special power for the province to regulate banking concerns operating in it. This is a negation of the Federal principle and cannot be tolerated. It is true that banking development in Bengal has been peculiar and that the Loan Companies are not banks in the accepted sense of the word but they are the only form of credit institutions there. But similar conditions prevail elsewhere. The Nidhis of Madras are peculiar to the province, but Madras would look silly if, on this score alone, it called for powers to regulate banking in that province. When we are trying to break down the barriers of inter-provincial jealousies and to popularise the feeling of a United India, such proposals have only to be mentioned to be discarded.

DOCTRINE OF DISTRUST.

To get over difficulties in administering the province for the interests of particular industries or products, the pamphlet suggests that the province should be extended so as to include the best tea planting districts of Assam, the best coal areas of Bihar and Orissa and the best jute areas of both these provinces. Bengal is concerned with its own problem and would go any length to further its interests even to the dismemberment of other provinces. This claim is made even for admittedly central subjects as the relations of foreign residents and the control of foreign corporations. Bengal feels that it cannot trust the Central Government in such matters and the whole booklet is surcharged with this feeling.

One is forced to the conclusion that the writers of this pamphlet have only the mentality of the poet who wrote of India as having a population of "Shaptakoti" (70 millions). To such men, the rest of India does not count. It is high time that they change their angle of vision because, in the new order of things, there will be little room for such parochialism. While one would like to hope that the pamphlet does not represent the mentality of the average Bengali, one cannot forget that some of the Bengal representatives at the Round Table Conference presented a petition embodying some of these recommendations.

IMPERIALISM & LIBERTY

(Continued From Page 6.)

apart from their own trade interests, that an industrialised India, an educated India would break their domination. Not only would the production of India be tenfold what it is now, but the people would be free from the intolerable burden of taxation needed for a foreign army. On the moral side, since Indians would no longer be asking for favours, the whole people would gain in self-respect and in initiative.

FATUOUS CONTENTION

Would the transition from arbitrary rule to democracy be so long and so tedious as the Imperialist pretend? For answer, look at the world around you. Recent events in Spain, in Turkey and above all in Russia give the lie to such special pleadings. They prove that the turmoil engendered by the change of Government from one class to another need neither be disastrous nor prolonged, and that once the new system has got into working order, it enforces its laws and the people move about peaceably as of yore. But—this is very important—the law and order which it enforces are no longer those of a small privileged class, they are in the interests of the mass of the people.

TWO GRIM REALITIES

Mr. MacDonald like many Liberals and Labourites attempts to rationalise what is indefensible—the conquest of one people by another. In what the landlords call "the good old days" the strong made war on and conquered the weak, without troubling to invent an excuse. If those vanquished suffered or died, so much the worse for them. Now-a-days imperialists are fain pretending virtue when they have; if not, they labour to contrive pretexts for past or future aggressions. Recent examples are the entry of Britain into the war "to defend Belgium", or the seizure of Egypt "to restore order". After conquering a country they perpetuate their rule under such slogans as "training for democracy" or "implanting the seeds of freedom". Behind all their rationalisations and sophistications and their web of words, stand out hard and clear like granite two realities and two alone.—Power and Profits.

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BOMBAY COUNCIL PROROGUED.

Govt. Trounced On Succession Duties Vote.

The Bombay Government sustained a severe reverse on Tuesday evening when the Succession Duty Bill moved by the Finance Member was thrown out in the first reading by the Legislative Council by 35 votes as against 69. As there was no other business to be transacted the Special Session of the Council was prorogued.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAILS.

The one-sided debate on the Succession Duties Bill was further resumed when the Bombay Legislative Council met on Tuesday afternoon at the Council Hall. In the earlier part of the day, Government members were engaged in frantic efforts to get thorough the stalemate of the previous day and induce the opposition to express itself.

It is understood that Sir G. B. Pradhan, Finance Member and the Leader of the House in the absence of Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah, had arranged an informal Conference of some of the prominent non-official members who formed the opposition to the Bill with the Governor. Invitations to this Conference were sent by Mr. C. W. A. Turner, Political Secretary and the whip of the official bloc.

OPPOSITION ADAMANT.

The Conference took place at the Secretariat in the noon. The Governor, it is understood, acquainted the invited members with the purpose of the bill and also Government's view-point. The Finance Secretary and the Legal Remembrancer were present at the Conference. The members however, refused to be dragged in. They, it is reported, told the Governor point blank that they had a clear-cut mandate of their constituencies and that was a silent and an uncompromising opposition to the Bill. No useful purpose was going to be served by sending the bill to the Select Committee as they were opposed to the very first principle of the bill, namely the necessity of fresh taxation. The Conference therefore, proved to aabortive and the members returned to the Council Hall, as firm in their resolve as they ever were.

After question time, the President vainly looked to the opposition side, as no member on that side showed any inclination to catch the President's eye. There was again an impasse and Government benches were driven to the previous day's tacties of marking time by the process of plodding along.

Mr. G. Lely, (Bombay Chamber of Commerce,) came forward to break the silence. He said he wanted to keep the House engaged for only three minutes. He went as far as characterising the silence of the opposition as "frivolous attitude. President at once pulled him up pointing out that the expression was wrong and unfair. The speaker got himself confused in the discussion and finally gave up the attempt.

MR. KANGA'S ADVOCACY.

Sir J. B. Kanga, Advocate General, indulged in a lenthy and uncalled for apologia for the bill. He was sorry for the attitude which the Opposition had taken up without any reason. To oppose a finance measure without assigning any reasons was against all rules of legislatures. There was very little to be said against the principle of the bill. Opposition knew that. The bill could not be opposed in normal times; much less could it be opposed in such abnormal times. He said he did not understand the opposition.

A voice from the opposition But nobody has opposed it.

Continuing the speaker pointed out that any more borrowing for the ordinary administration was out of question. Borrowing at a high rate of interest for unproductive purposes was a folly and they could no longer indulge in it. Even retrenchment had its limitations. The point was reached when and where retrenchment had to stop. (Question?) They had to maintain the efficiency of the administration. Coming to the details of the bill, the Advocate General contended that there was nothing in the old Hindu and Muslim law against the imposition of a tax on inheritance.

MR. KAMAT LEADS. ATTACK.

Mr. B. S. Kamat (nominated) opposed the bill and broke the ice on the non-official side. He began humerously by saying that the previous day was a day of silence being Monday. (Laughter)

President:—I hope that will not be a president in this House. (Laughter).

The speaker complimented the Finance Member for his anxiety to get towards financial stability. The fact could not be denied, he added, that the Finance Member had to go through very difficult times owing to almost universal depression.

Mr. Kamat then proceeded to discuss the details of the bill and pointed out that the working of the bill was going to present difficulties at every stage. There was still ground for retrenchment and that had got to be covered before resorting to any fresh taxation. The time was most inopportune for the reception of such a measure. The bill had to be thrown out.

Mr. I. S. Kadri, Northern Division, opposed the Bill and explained the Muslim opposition

At this stage, closure was moved and accepted.

FINANCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

The Finance Member, in reply, informed the House that the six-monthly returns of revenue and expenditure had shown that the Revenue estimates were not going to be realized. Deficit in the budget was bound to increase at the end of the year. The Land and Excise revenues were continuously falling year after year. Whence was all this money to come? The Bill did not touch the pocket of the poor. The tax was graduated and very small. He had tried to renew the Stamp Act but the House had thrown out the Bill. Referring to the retrenchment, he told the House that Government expected retrenchment to the tune of one crore of rupees. The annual income had fallen down by at least a crore during the last ten years. Excise revenue was slowly dwindling and it would continue to fall further.

There were cries of "Withdraw the Bill" from the opposition.

BILL THROWN OUT.

The House then went to a division. The bill was thrown out in the first reading by 35 to 69 votes.

Reassembling after tea recess the Council considered a token supplementary grant for construction of works in connection with the flood protective bund scheme in Sind. Mr. W. F. Hudson, Revenue Member, made a demand for grant and explained the schema.

Mr. Baloch opposed the grant on the ground that it was not a supplementary grant but a fresh grant for a new design.

Rao Bahadur Chitale opposed the grant. Mr. G. Wiles, Finance Secretary, defended the grant.

The grant was then put to vote and carried.

The Council was then prorogued.

WHO MURDERED HER?

Pardeshi Woman Found Strangled In Her Room.

The Coroner's jury concluded the inquest on Tuesday on the body of one Jankibai a Pardeshi woman who wat found strangled in a room at the Adenwala Building, Second Pirkhan Street.

The deceased who was 35 years old was a married woman and was formerly in the keeping of one Balakram and was latterly living as the mistress of one Purshottam. It appears that the later told her to have nothing to do with Balakram but she refused to give him up saying that he was her old friend.

The Coroner's jury returned the verdict that death was caused due to strangling but expressed the opinion that there was no evidence to show who was the murderer.

REVOLVER WITHOUT LICENCE.

Owner Gets 18 Months' Jail.

Laxminarayan Shantiram alias Shivnarayan Pathak was placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday on a charge of possessing a revolver without a license. He was convicted by the Magistrate and sentenced to 18 months rigorous imprisonment.

The accused was arrested on October 29 last at Kalbadevi while he as found going with a revolver and found paper rolls containing gunpowder and small shots for which he had no license.

From the evidence led by the police in the case it appeared that there was a plan to commit a dacoity but the police got scent of it and kept a strict watch near the place where the dacoity was to take place. They subsequently succeeded in arresting the accused.

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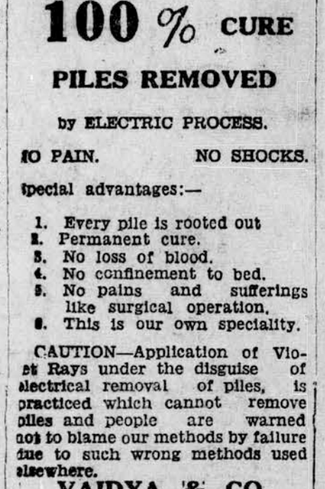
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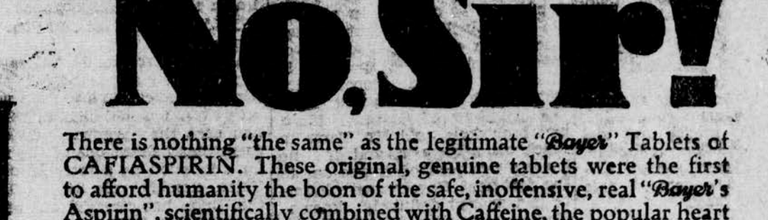
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GANDHIJI CONDEMNS THE BLACK AND TAN REGIME IN BENGAL.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Mahatma Gandhi addressed a silent audience of nearly sixty consisting of members of the Commonwealth of India League, the Trade Union Congress, The Friends of India League, the Gandhi Society and the I. L. P. to-night.

The object of the meeting was to give an opportunity to Gandhiji to declare the Congress position in regard to the Conference and the future that lies ahead. But as the Conference is not yet over and more so, the Government's intentions are unknown, Gandhiji has promised a statement on Thursday next. He, however is reported to have stated:

BLACK-AND-TAN REGIME IN BENGAL.

"It seems to me that the Indian Civil Service has no desire to part with its power. It has already started repression the like of which we had not seen before. Hijli, Chittagong and the whole of Bengal is nothing but one vast field of repression on the part of the Government. It represents on a miniature scale, Black and Tan days through which Ireland passed, and I am sure worse is still to come."

GULF WIDENS.

"The gulf between the Government and the people has definitely widened. The Congress has never subscribed to violence or has never supported terrorists or revolutionaries. The Congress is a big man's organisation representing eighty-five per cent populations. As such it is but natural that you should expect some black sheep in its ranks."

FAITHFUL TO DELHI PACT.

"I must however state, that for their crimes, no one has any right to charge the Congress with violence. The Congress has been observing, despite this frame of mind of Civil Service, the Delhi Pact faithfully, religiously and scrupulously."

Amongst those with whom Gandhiji frequently conversed were Messrs. Harold Lasky, Brockway, Horrobin and Miss Ellen Wilkinson.

"CONFERENCE NOT A FAILURE"

"Old Fashioned System Of Reforms Won't Do"

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Dr. Sapru strongly repudiated the suggestion that the Conference had been failure. He said the idea of an all-India Federation had taken deep root. It was the only possible programme to which he would cling unless its absurdity and impossibility were demonstrated. Princes were democratic enough to identify themselves with India's national interest. It was neither just nor fair to allege that they had gone back on the idea. He added that any scheme of mere provincial autonomy was doomed to failure. No party in India would accept it. He begged Government to think twice before adopting the old-fashioned instalment system of reforms. He urged Government not to abandon the Conference method but to have plans ready and put them into operation in continuation of the work of the Conference.

MR. BENN'S GRAVE WARNING.

Govt. To Be Strong Must Rest On People's Assent.

"Do not let to-morrow be a day of pronouncements followed by compliments. Let it be a day of reciprocal takings. Let the second session of the Round Table Conference be crowded by a treaty of goodwill", besought Wedgwood Benn concluding, amid prolonged applause, the speech in which he stressed responsibility resting both on the Premier and the Secretary of State. Much had been done, said Mr. Benn, to reach an agreement and if no bargain was reached it was due to the fact that Government's intentions were not definitely known. There were still great difficulties to be overcome and he advised the Premier not to allow the "work to be continued by experts to be inspired by die-hards." He urged that the first step should be the continuance of work by the present Conference for if rightly understood and handled, the Conference could do more for good understanding and a sound constitutional arrangement between Britain and India than all the blue-books in the world. The Conference should be the Secretary of State's bodyguard. Delegates should not be allowed to return until the pledges of co-operation had been exacted from them.

THE THREE STEPS.

He agreed that no final decision was possible until the communal problem was solved, but he suggested that the Conference should draw up heads of understanding between Britain and India imposing reciprocal obligations on both British and their Indian colleagues. That was the second step. The third step was for the Premier to get Parliamentary ratification. "Go from this Indian Assembly at St. James's" said Mr. Benn, "to the British Assembly at St. Stephens and ask them to ratify the heads of understanding, then ask the colleagues here to take them back and invite and secure ratification" there.

MR. BENN'S GRAVE WARNING.

He did not forget the work before the Secretary of State. His problem was urgent. Violence and anarchy were raising their heads. Crime must be punished and punished swiftly. Whatever Government was in power, a strong Government in India was needed; but a strong Government was not one supported solely by route marches, Ordinances, short credits obtained by exorbitant rates of interests, and guns. Government could only be really strong if it rested on the assent of the people. "How can we get co-operation of good citizens and a strong government backed up patriots? It is here. Here is willing co-operation if we can only seize it." —Reuter's R.T.C. Special.

SIR A. HYDARI ON BERAR.

Sir Akbar Hydari declared that Federation was more firmly entrenched than ever. He suggested that simultaneously with Provincial Autonomy, the Centre should be reconstructed on the lines of an All-India Federal Centre with necessary safeguards and reservations. He contemplated in this connection the constitution, as a temporary measure, of a Join Standing Committee from both Houses of the present legislature with which should be associated representatives of the Chamber of Princes and also of States which had not joined that Chamber. He said that Berar must be regarded as an Indian State unit under the sovereignty of Nizam. He added that while safeguarding his right the Nizam did not wish to deny the subjects of Berar as a great measure of autonomy as British India provinces.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the correspondence by MD. M.C.P. & S. &c., in your columns.

As your correspondent does not appear to be a member of the Bombay Medical Union, from what he writes, I would like to inform him that the Bombay Medical Union has deleted one of the rules for admission as a member of the Union, namely, rule 3(b). Thus, the Union has removed one of the objectionable features of the Rules of Admission. Under Rule 3(c), the Managing Committee is empowered to determine which of the qualifications given by Non-Indian Universities and any Corporate Bodies are worth recognition. So that your correspondent will be satisfied that the Bombay Medical Union has no intention of imitating the G. M. C. Hence, there is a world of difference between the Rules of the Union, and the proposal made by the Government of India in clause 19 of its Medical Council Bill. That proposal amounts to perpetuating the recognition of all such qualifications as are now recognised by the G. M. C. by the future Indian Medical Council, contrary to the amended Rules of our Union.
—Yours, etc.

K. DADACHANJI.

MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Your report of the meeting of the Medical Profession to consider the objectionable features of the Indian Medical Council Bill is incomplete in one respect. I hope, therefore, you will kindly insert this correction at an early date and oblige.

Resolution No. 4 was moved by me and seconded by Dr. Sorab Popat, which ran as follows:—

"Resolution No. 4.—That a Committee called the Indian Medical Council Bill Committee consisting of the following members be appointed to co-operate with all important Medical Associations of the Independent Medical Profession of India, for the purpose of carrying on united agitation for the removal of all objectionable features of the Bill to render it acceptable to the profession, or otherwise, to have the Bill rejected by the Central Legislature, when introduced therein."—Yours, etc.

K. DADACHANJI.

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PHOSFERINE (ASHTON & PARSONS) LTD., Ludgate Hill, London, England.

New York Cotton.

WALLSTREET SELLING

New York, Dec. 1.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 1 point, and during the first hour a decline of 13 points was recorded. There was absenre of any important buying and increased selling by Wall Street operators was the chief cause of the decline. When January contract was quoted 6 cents the market refused to work lower and rush of short covering hardened prices. The improved tone was maintained till afternoon and rise of 15 points was recorded from the low level but during the last hour renewed selling again depressed prices and the market closed at a net decline of 12 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 6.10c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed unchanged to a decline of 3 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 5 points to 5.98c.

The conference to reduce cotton acreage by 50 per cent of last year is to meet on Friday and there are some hopes of favourable result, there is less demand for textile goods. Lower commodity prices have reduced purchasing power even in the United States of America. The economic situation is becoming very anxious and heavy deficit in Government Budget is discouraging constructive stand.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York January Highest 6.15 (2-17 p.m.)

New York January Lowest 6.00 (10-51 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cables: Sales of cloth and yarn by mills in United States during past week and during past month have undoubtedly been less than production, mill margins having decreased considerably. Mill situation in Japan has become worse, while it is unchanged in other countries.

New York cables: Securities are again weak.

New York cables: Textiles: Unchanged awaiting curtailment Conference on Friday. Cotton: steady, trade buying readily absorbing limited liquidation and hedge selling. No trend is apparent.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS
(In thousands)

Week ending 27th November, 1931:—

Brought into Sight this week 511; this season 8,246; last season 8,703.

Receipts at U. S. Ports this week 321; this season 5,000; last season 5,900.

Exports from America—

To Great Britain this week 46; this season 383; last season 566.

To Continent this week 79; this season 1,261; last season 2,048

To Japan, Canada etc. this week 101; this season 1,067; last season 499.

Total this week 226; this season 2,711; last season 3,113.

World's Spinners Takings of American Cotton this week 339; this season 4,332; last season 3,835.

Deliveries to Spinners—

Great Britain (All kinds) this week 126; this season 813; last season 657.

Visible Supply—

Stocks at American Ports this season 4,810; last season 4,161

Stocks at American Interior Towns this season 2,199; last season 1,771.

Stocks in Great Britain and Continent this season 2,112; last season 2,034.

Total this season 9,121; last season 7,966.

Last week this season 8,952; last season 7,814.

Difference on week this season plus 169; last season plus 152

Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds) this season 771; last season 839.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, December 1.

December	5.96—.11
January	6.01—.12
March	6.19—.10
May	6.37—.07
July	6.56—.07
October	6.81—
Middling Spot	6.10—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, December 1.

December	6.01—
January	6.07—.03
Middling Spot	5.98—.05

NEW YORK.
New York, December 1.

New York: 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	.. 6.15
January	.. 6.01
May	.. 6.35

New York: Noon Call.

January	.. 6.04
March	.. 6.20
May	.. 6.37

LIVERPOOL COTTON

PROFIT TAKING PREVENTS RISE

Liverpool, Dec. 1.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points on general buying and covering by shorts. Strength of the Egyptian section and weakness of sterling also hardened prices which were quoted 7 points above previous closing. Later, sterling eased but profit-taking prevented full advance. Steady New York advices induced straddle buying of October but relying of sterling and New York easing caused less of gains and the market closed at a decline of 1 point. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 23 points to 5.18d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures closed at a decline of 1 point and Egyptian cotton prices advanced 4 to 5 points.

Sensational advance of 96 to 57 points was recorded in the Alexandria cotton on active buying and short covering.

CROSS RATE DOMINATE.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee state: "The Cross-rate between London and New York which continues to dominate all markets touched a new low record this week. The weakness earlier in the week was, according to Reuter, due firstly to the continued seasonal factors which this year have been exceptionally belated, secondly, the payments for the continued heavy pre-tariff imports, thirdly, the selling wave in Sterling emanating chiefly from Paris in connection with covering the purchases of dollars in which extensive Continental bear position was said to be still existing, and fourthly, psychological factors such as disappointing outcome of Indian Round Table Conference and the continued anxiety over the central European situation. The continued heavy decline yesterday is reported to be due to considerable Continental selling, especially from Amsterdam and Paris and also due to Continental countries drawing on their balances in London to pay their debts abroad."

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: New York cables cotton following stocks. Some short covering.

London: Stock markets acutely depressed by fall in sterling and general unsettlement with rumours affecting credit. Considerable liquidation partly stale speculation with disproportionate effect upon prices owing absence of buying support.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, December 1.

December 1932	4.78—
January 1933	4.77—.01
February 1933	4.77—.01
March 1933	4.77—.01
April 1933	4.78—.02
May 1933	4.80—.01
June 1933	4.82—.01
July 1933	4.84—.01
August 1933	4.86—.01
September 1933	4.88—.01
October 1933	4.91—.01
November 1933	4.92—.01
Middling Spot	5.18 plus .25

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, December 1.

Sakellaridis, January	.. 7.10
March	.. 7.30
May	.. 7.47
July	.. 7.65
October	.. 7.93
November	.. 7.93
F.G.F. Spot	.. 7.45

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, December 1.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	.. 4.63
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.75
Broach, Superfine, (Good Staple)	.. 4.87
Oomra, Good	.. 4.35
Oomra, Fully Good	.. 4.45
Oomra, Fine	.. 4.60
Bengal, Good	.. 4.20
Bengal Fully Good	.. 4.30
Bengal, Fine	.. 4.40
Scinde, Fully Good	.. 4.30
Scinde, Fine	.. 4.40
Scinde, Superfine	.. 4.50

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, December 1.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton No offers

Castorseed, Bombay, ton £12:17:6 Dec. Jan. sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton £12:0:0 Dec. Jan. quoted.

LINSEED.
London, December 1.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton £11:7:6 Dec. Jan sellers.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton £9:7:6 Dec. sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, c.i.f. ton £12:0:0 Dec. Jan. nominal.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, December 1.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports 72,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain Nil bales.

Day's exports to the Continent 25,000 bales.

Bombay Cotton.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

In sympathy with easier New York advices our market opened at Rs. 189 for Broach A-M delivery and declined to Rs. 188/8 on scattered selling.

JAPANESE BUYING.

At this level there was heavy buying by Japanese houses and within few minutes near 10,000 bales were bought which hardened prices to Rs. 191/8. This buying by Japanese firms was mainly due to appreciation of Yen to Rs. 201 for 100 Yens.

EXPORT HOUSE SOLD.

As soon as the demand was satisfied, prices declined on free selling by a firm exporting cotton to European Ports. Prices soon gave way and completely changed the tone of the market.

EXPECTED RALLY IN STERLING

Later on private expectation of rally in Sterling Exchange to 3.35 and a sharp decline in the value of Gold induced free long liquidation and prices eased off to Rs. 188/8.

STEADY TONE.

Steadiness was characterised at this level with scattered short covering resulting in a small rally to Rs. 189.

LIVERPOOL OPENS STEADY

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 1 point and it actually opened steady at a rise of 1 point and improved 3 points on local buying. Our market followed better Liverpool advices and Broach A-M advanced to Rs. 190/8.

STERLING CROSS QUIET.

Local market expected some rally in the Sterling Cross Rate but it opened to-day at 3.30½ and later on it declined to 3.28½. This news imparted strength in the local market and Broach A-M advanced to Rs. 192/4.

Later on Sterling was reported 3.25, but our market refused to respond owing to quiet cables from Liverpool. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under: —

Broach A./M. Rs. 190/12
Oomra D./J. Rs. 181/12
Oomra March Rs. 176/4
Bengal March Rs. 157/12
Bengal D./J. Rs. 157/4

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Dec. 2.

December	98.00—2.80
March	102.00—1.10
June	105.40—1.90

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Dec. 2.

59 P. R. Vakharia Darwa New 195
104 Do. Mandusar 182
47 Do. Karanja 182½
73 Do. Yeotmal 182½
53 Do. Do. 192½
59 Motiram Vaghji Mandra 174
60 Do. Anjar 174
105 Do. Viramgaon 168
94 Nisso & Co. Halda 176-3/4
51 Kotak & Co. Khamgaon 193
46 Patel & Co. Veraval 167
145 Japan T. & Co. Sujalpur 188
51 Do. Manavadar 187
60 Motiram Vaghji Anjar 174
76 Prelad Mill Rutlam New 220

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Dec. 2.

B	New	Old
Bengal Superfine	175	168
Bengal Fine	170	163
Bengal F.G.	163	158
Sind-Punjab Fine	170	163
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	163	158
Wardha-Hingt Fine	202	193
Nagpur Savner Fine	204	194
Yeotmal Fine	189	184
Arvi Fine	189	185
Amraoti Fine	188	183
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	188	183
Mulkapur Fine	183	179
Khandesh Fine	183	179
Muthia F.G.		169
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.		186
Jalna/Sailu F.G.G.S.		181
Parbhani F.G.G.S.		183
Burwah Sanavad Fine		186
Ujjain/Shujaulpur Fine		179
Broach Fine		195
Broach F.G.		184
Cambodia		265
Miraj/Sangli		215
Compta Good		225
Jinja		285
Busoga		290

ARGENTIVE LINSEED.
Bombay, Dec. 2.

January	10.42+.02
February	10.30—

Market steady with a small turnover.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCN.
Bombay, Dec. 2.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/11 Highest Rs. 33/12 Lowest Rs. 33/3 Closing Rs. 33/9/6 Grcundnut Seeds Delivery Feb. Opening Rs. 33/4 Lowest Rs. 33/0/6 Closing Rs. 33/5/6

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 2nd day of December 1931.

VAIDAS.
April/May 1932.

10-30 Rs. 188/8
12-30 Rs. 190/4
2-30 Rs. 189/
4-30 Rs. 190/8
5-30 Rs. 190/8
Highest 192/12
Lowest 188/8

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, Dec. 2.

Wheat May	4 7 6
Linseed May	6 7 6
Castorseed	6 12 0
Cottonseed	3 1 0
Groundnuts	6 8 0
Teelseed	6 9 0
Linseed Bold	6 5 0
Rapeseed	8 0 0
Gram	36 0 0
Mowraseed	5 12 0
Myrabolams	21 0 0
Poppyseed	8 12 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Dec. 2.

	Bales.
Khandesh	61
Central India	126
Barsi-Nugger	199
Berar	261
Central Provinces	412
N.-W. Provinces	50
Rajputana	265
Sind-Punjab	536
Compta-Dharwar	126
East Africans	705
Cotton	2,741
	Cyts.
Wheat	2,385
	Cwts.
Linseed	1,548
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	127
Gingellyseeds	271
Gingellyseeds	4,463
Poppyseeds	77
Groundnuts	19,256
Castorseeds	63
Rice	18,373
Myrabollams	3,770
Cottonseeds	7,400
Mowraseeds	13
Gram	1,370
Joowar	2,227
Maize	121
Bajree	1,736
	Tons.
Coal	1,924

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Dec. 2.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	61	4,916
Central India	126	17,651
Barsi and Nagar	199	5,702
Hyderabad-Gaorani		1,006
Berar	261	26,900
Central Provinces	412	9,433
Total Oomras	1,059	65,608
Dholera		16,676
N.-W. Provinces	50	7,316
Rajputana	265	5,939
Sind-Punjab	536	13,445
Broach		6,973
Coompta & Dharwar	126	6,635
Westerns-Northerns		5,294
Cocoanada		3
Tinneveily & Cambodia		288
Persian		425
American		13,541
Egyptian & African	705	26,869
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		55
Total	2,741	169,061

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, Dec. 2.
1st Sept. to 26th Nov.

In full-pressed Bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	945	53,101
Japan & China	2,980	188,439
Coast Ports		16,268
Up-country by Rail		37,485
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		7,559
Total	3,925	302,852

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Dec. 1.

Chartered Bank of I.A. and China £12-1|2.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) £101.

P. & O. Banking Corporation £6-X.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. £81-7|8.

Conversion Loan 3-1|2 per cent. £71-3|4.

Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent. £99-1|2.

Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c. £39-1|2.

Indian Stock: Sterling Loan:—

3 per cent. £41-1|2.
3-1|2 per cent. £50-1|2.
4-1|2 per cent. £71-1|2.
Consols 2-1|2 per cent. £52-5|8.
War Loan 5 per cent. £95-1|4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £88-1|2.

LONDON METALS.
London, Dec. 1.

Copper Braziers £53. Nominally.

Yellow Metal £41. F.O.B. and Nominally.

Spelter, hard Indian Brands £12-3|4.

Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge £9-5|16.

Tin, English Ingots £141.

WHEAT: BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, Dec. 1.

Rozario Santa Fe, Dec|Jan. 27|3. Sellers.

Barletta Russo, Dec|Jan. 26|9. Value.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels Dec. 28|3. Sellers.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels. Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR: LONDON MARKET
London, Dec. 1.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:—

C. & F. Nov|Dec:—

Calcutta per cwt. 9. December.
Bombay per cwt. 9|2. Jan|Mar.
Karachi per cwt. 9|2. Jan|Mar.

Share Market

Bombay, Dec. 2.

The speech delivered by the Premier yesterday at the Round Table Conference was not not considered unfavourable by a majority of Brokers and the market opened somewhat better. But the general feeling was uncertain as operators are awaiting Mahatmaji views. Business was limited and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The general feeling is rather favourable and

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, Dec. 2.

Bombay Dyeing 643; 42; 46; 44; 46-14
Century 215; 16; 18
Colaba 71
Crescent 51
Fazul 308; 9; 10
Indore 315; 16
Madhowji 10
Nagpur 265; 66-14
New Great 120; 21; 20-10
Pearl 173; 75
Simplex 46; 47; 46-14
Swadeshi 213; 15
Burma 319; 20; 18; 21; 20
Hydro 111
Tram 103-2
Def. 325
Ord. 26-6; 10; 8; 14; 12
Bundi 13-10
Indian 158; 60; 56
Katni Ord. 145-10
Alcock 83

any favourable factor is likely to result in a steady rise. Mills are doing fairly well and while we do see any reason for a runaway market in the near future, we think it safe to buy in easier market for moderate profits. Present level of prices is rather low enough and there are no prospects of any important decline speculation is at a low eble and the technical situation is rather healthy.

Government Securities were quiet and 3½ per cent paper was done at Rs. 52/10

MILLS.
Bombay, Dec. 2.

100 Ahm. Advance	252/8
50 Apollo	1-4-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	98-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	646/14
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	126
100 Century	218/2
500 Central India P.	403-12
100 Central India	266/14
100 Colaba	71/4
100 Coorla	118
100 Crescent	51/4
250 Carrim	46-4
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	25
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-3-9
100 Elphinstone P	20-12
100 Elphinstone	3/8
250 Fazulbhoy	310/10
100 Finlay	70
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	65
1000 Hindustan	1200
100 Indore-Malwa	316/4
250 Jamshed	3/0
50 Kastoorchand	8-8
100 Khatau	85
100 Kohinoor	108/12
250 Laxmi	681/4
100 Madhowji	10-4
250 Madras United	200
1000 Maneckji Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	30-0
1000 Morarji	305
50 Mysore	100
200 New Great P.	110
200 New Great	120/10
100 New City	44-6
250 Pabani	95
250 Pearl	175
100 Phoenix	250
10 Premier	1-4
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1450
250 Simplex	46/14
100 Swan	57-8
100 Swadeshi	215
25 Tata P.	18
25 Tata	18
500 Vishnu P.	505
500 Vishnu	1025
1000 Western	680
BANKS	
100-50 Baroda	60-8
50-25 Central	74
£10-5 Eastern	58
500 Imperial	878/12
500-125 Imperial Cont.	215
100-50 India	76
6 Union	3-1
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	13/10
70 Gwalior	57/4
250 Indian	158/2
100 Katni 1st P.	100
100 Katni 2nd P.	104-4
50 Katni Def.	535
40 Watni	145/10
10 Punjab P.	9
10 Punjab	7-8
100 Shahabad	168/12
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	7-8
15 Jupiter	6-4
50 New India	14/12
200 Oriental	1400
10 Vulcan	4-10
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	110
100 Amritsar Patti	87
1000 Andhra Val P.	933-12
1000 Andhra Valley	630
50 Bom. Tram P.	62/8
50 Bombay Tram	103/2
100 Tata Hydro P	99/6
100 Tata Hydro	111/4
1000 Tata Power P	1010
1000 Tata Power	407/8
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	660
100 Amritsar Pitit	67
100 Central Province	71-12
100 Dho. Barramati	74-8
100 Guzrat	39
100 Mandra Bhon	50-12
500 Tapti Valley	582-8
MINING.	
10 Central India	0/4
10 Shivrajpur	13/12
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	108-2
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	50
30 Tata Steel D	325
75 Tata Steel	26/12
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	83/12
250 Bom. Steam P.	187/8
250 Bom. Steam	168/12
50 Bombay Telephone	41/8
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2/12/6
125 Bom. Burma Old	320/10
50 Bom. Burma New	120
100 Ind. Bleaching	130
15 Scindia	6-1-0
3½ per cent Government Paper	52/9
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	92/8

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 2.

Silver market opened steady at Rs. 61/12 for Magsar delivery and by noon prices declined to Rs. 61/4 on long liquidation. There was absence of demand and the feeling is in favour of a further decline.

Gold market opened quiet at Rs. 30/8 and declined to Rs. 29/14 on general selling influenced by expectations of a rally in Sterling Cross rate. At the decline there was scattered covering and prices rallied to Rs. 30/1.

Later on prices advanced on further decline in Sterling which opened in London to-day at 3.30½ and later on eased off to 3.25. The weakness in Sterling induced nervous short covering and in the evening quotations were as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Mint Gold Ready	30 11 6
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	30 11 0
Mint Gold 2nd ,,	30 11 0
Silver Ready	61 14 0
Silver 1st Settlement	58 2 0
Silver 2nd ,,	61 14 0

LONDON GOLD.
London, Dec. 1.

Bar Gold, Fine per Oz. £6-5-0.

LONDON SILVER.
London, Dec. 1.

Silver:—China and India bought. Small offering.

Spot 19-1|4.

Forward 19-1|2.

LONDON SILVER.
London, Nov. 30.

Silver:—America and China sold. India and speculators bought. Market is quiet.

To-day's Price:—

Spot ..... 18-13|16.
Forward 19
Bar Gold, Fine per Oz. £5-16-6.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4-1|8 per cent.; 5 per cent.

Interest 7 day's Market Loans: 5 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Dec. 1.

Interest day to day Loans 4-1|8 per cent.

Interest 7 days' Market Loans 4-3|4 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months 5-15|16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 6-3|16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 6-3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6-7|8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Dec. 1.

T.T. London on Berlin	13.28-½
T.T. London on Amsterdam	8.21.
T.T. London on Brussels	23.78.
T.T. London on Madrid	39.50.
T.T. London on Milan	64.25.
T.T. London on Berne	16.92.
T.T. London on Paris	84.13.
T.T. London on Prague	110.50.
T.T. London on New York (Closing)	3.29-1|2

COFFEE: NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Dec. 1.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 6-1|2.

LINSEED OIL.
London, December 1.

Linseed oil, naked, London, cwt. 17 May|Aug. sellers.

Linseed oil, naked, London, cwt. 15,7-1|2 Jan.|Apl. buyers.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, December 1.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ringed. lb. Spot. 3.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay Dec. 2.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/5 31/32
D D 1/6

LONDON
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Dec/Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 3/32
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/16 Dec./Jan.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 13/32 Feb.

NEW YORK B.C. RATE—
T T 409
Banks Selling T T 408
Banks Buying T T 396

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 602
Banks Buying D D 660

JAPAN
Banks Selling T T 201 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 days 188

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 96 7/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 128 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 5/8

JAVA
Banks Selling D D 70

CROSS RATES—
New York/London 3.30 1st inst
Shanghai/London 1/11 1/8 2nd inst.
Japan/London 3/0 1/2 1st inst.
London/Paris 84.25 1st inst.
London/Belgium 23.50 1st inst.
London/Switzerland 17.75 1st
London/Italy 64.35 1st inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £5.17.11 30th ulto. £6.5.0 1st inst.

Silver London Ready 18 13/16 30th ulto. 19 1/4 -st inst.

Silver New York Ready 28 5/8 30th ulto. 28 3/4 1st inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 5 15/16 per cent 30th ulto. 5 15/16 per cent 1st inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 6 3/16 per cent 30th ulto. 6 3/16 per cent 1st inst.

Imperial Bank rate 8 per cent
Bank of England rate 6 per cent

Money:—Call 5 per cent.
3 mos 6 per cent
6 mos 6 per cent
Tone:—Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Dec. 2.

F. P. Bales.	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 1-12-31	5188000	6056000
Receipts Yesterday 1-12-31	72000	48000
Exports to date 1-12-31	2800000	3256000
Stock at Ports 27-11-31	4810000	4161000
Stock Interior Towns 27-11-31	2199000	1771000
Stock Liverpool 27-11-31	771000	839000
Visible Supply 27-11-31	9121000	7966000
Quantity in Sight 27-11-31	8246000	8703000
Quantity out of Sight 27-11-31	4322000	3835000

ADMINISTRATION OF ADEN

Protest Against Proposed Transfer.

Following are some of the interpellations and answers re-Aden administration; and its proposed transfer before the Bombay Legislative Council.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay City, North): Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) Whether a public meeting of the inhabitants of Aden was held to protest against its transfer from this Government to the Government of India;

(b) Whether Government have received any representation of protests from Aden inhabitants and, if so, whether they will place a copy of the same on the Council table:

(c) Whether Government have received a representation from the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay against the transfer of Aden and from any other bodies and, if so, whether they will place a copy of the same on the council table;

THE HON. SIR G. B. PRADHAN.

(a) A public meeting was called in the month of August 1931. The actual attendance consisted mostly of Indians.

(b) One memorial dated 1st September 1931 of protest was received from the inhabitants of Aden, mainly Indian, who form only about 15 per cent. of the total population of Aden, addressed to the Private Secretary to His Excelency the Viceroy.

(c) Yes, copies of the representations from the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay and from other bodies are placed on the Council table.

Yes, under the Aden Civil and Criminal Justice Act of 1864, as amended by Acts VI and XXIX of 1927.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1931

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ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE IS DEAD

"Mac's" Funeral Oration

SUBTLE MOVE TO SABOTAGE CONGRESS MOVEMENT

CABINET PLAYS FOR TIME

From Our Staff Correspondent.
LONDON Dec. 1

What I wired a week ago has happened this morning. The British Government dared not come out openly, but through the mouth of the Prime Minister, has shirked the responsibility to face the realities. Details apart, nothing perhaps betrays more clearly the real mind of the British Government in making the new Constitution than that depicted in the Premier's statement.

ONE MORE CHANCE FOR INTRIGUE.

The Simon Commission after a long tour in India reported in 1930, though the report was subsequently shelved. Next came the First Conference which sat last year; but as the Congress stood aloof, it was from its early inception doomed to failure. Then followed another long delay followed by the Second Conference. Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress elected to take part in this, only with the object of laying their cards on the table without expecting anything in return, and as Gandhiji said before sailing: "external circumstances did not warrant hope." As the Premier's statement says, one more Conference is in store for us. It will be another enquiry, more probably further intrigues on the part of the Indian Civil Service.

POSTPONING THE EVIL DAY.

After reading the Premier's speech, none could avoid asking the question: "Is it as though the new Constitution should be written on a blank cheque?" Every one knows that every detail was discussed 'ad nauseum' at the time of the Montagu Reforms ten years ago Nor in the intervening period, has popular agitation by the Indian Nationalists on the one hand nor the Government on the other been idle. As soon as it was discovered that the so-called Reforms did not make any real change in the Government of India, the matter became the subject of constant agitation. Everywhere, Indians have pressed for Home Rule and latterly, for Complete Independence.

SWARAJ IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Meanwhile Government has considered how to postpone these demands with the least possible concessions. Every move and every detail on both sides have been thoroughly thrashed out in advance. Nevertheless, the ship of the Constitution like 'the Second Flying Dutchman has remained beating out at the Sea unable to make port. We have had four years of planning, and nothing has been done. Contrast these inordinate delays with the constitution making in three such diverse countries as Russia, Turkey and Spain. In each case, the change of system was revolutionary and not merely partial as in the Indian project. In each case, it was successfully carried through in less than a fourth of the time of the present vain and infructuous debates. These constitutions are to-day in full working order to the satisfaction of the great majority of the people concerned. Under them, both Russia and Turkey have swept forward with giant strides; nor is there any reason to suppose that the advance in Spain will be less spectacular. The vast stores of ability and energy sterilized under the despot's sceptre have been unlocked for the good of the countries concerned. Yet India remains fettered in dark suspense as the result of to-day's statement.

RAINBOW TRICKS.

The question before the Indian leaders to-day is: Why this delay upon delay? The reason is not far to seek. In the countries mentioned above, the people themselves created the new Constitution, but so far as we are concerned, it is no question of the people devising their own Constitution as suggested by Mahatma Gandhi through a Constituent Assembly, but of a Constitution imposed on them by foreigners 6,000 miles away from their country.

It is a battle between the interests of India and the interests of Britain.

Some of her rulers have frankly stated, that in no period, shall India be free. Only last year, Sir Samuel Hoare referred to "the India which they had not the least intention of abandoning. Others have been more explicit. Though some like Mr. Mac Donald and Thomas have held out prospects of Home Rule like the rainbow track to retreat before advancing.

"MAC" AS A WIZARD.

To-day's speech of the Prime Minister is like the conjurer's performance. It pretends to give away things to India, which in reality, Britain is putting in her own pockets; but thanks to the tide of free ideas not only in India, but throughout the whole of Asia, our country has throughly aroused and cannot be cajoled with easy playthings of "Mac's" phraseology of "erecting a glorious building with precious fibres and tiles." They served Britain once; but now, as they refuse to serve fell, Britain hesitates, considers and procrastinates.

She is, therefore, weighing one class against another verifying the power of each,—for example, the separation of Sind and the N.W.F. Provinces, and finally through many conjuring tricks attempting to secure the interests of the British industrialists and safeguarding their finances.

PLAYING FOR TIME.

Nobody from the Indian delegation could deny that all this is a glaring contrast to the framing of a new Constitution by a free people.

In any case, to-day's declaration means further endless delays, and in addition, the Cabinet is playing for further time. It hopes to weary out the delegates when they return to India, and to exhaust simultaneously the popular movement. In that hope, she will err and err egregiously for though to scine, "the Conference is dead, long live the Conference" is the precious maxim.

To Congressmen, the Conference died with the statement of the Premier and once again, they will march forward towards freedom, through the fiery ordeal of non-co-operation. This is what the Nationalists feel on to-day's closing performance at St. James' Palace.

"GOOD VOYAGE HOME AND PROPEROUS RETURN."

MacDonald's Farewell Speech To R. T. C. Delegates.

The following is the concluding portion of the Premier's speech, in replying to Mahatma's vote of thanks:—

The Premier said that he was much obliged for Gandhi's kind and friendly words and continued that there was only one thing to quarrel with him about, why does he refer to himself in relation to me as an old man? (Laughter). The Mahatma has got years to his advantage. It was a young man who spoke at twelve last night (laughter). It was an old man in the Chair. I do not know which of us looks older, but records show that in the ordinary course of nature I am much nearer the end of my time than Mr. Gandhi himself and if there is anybody who has got a grievance about the prolonged sitting it is not the young man who spoke. It is the old man who presided, whom you kept out of bed until 2-30 in the morning and then made to get up at 6 a.m. in order to come here with a prepared statement. That is where the grievance is, but ere I have none—not a particle not a shadow—if it has been in the interests of India.

I am so glad my old friend Sir Abdul Qaiyum seconded the resolution. It was a great achievement to get Gandhiji and him together. That is the foretaste of what is going to happen (Applause) when the Muslim and the Hin—

(Mahatma Gandhi interjected: "Not Hindu".

The Chairman said: Mr. Gandhi understands the lapses of the untrained human tongue.

Mahatma Gandhi: I forgive it.

The Chairman: He understands the lapses of an untrained human tongue such as mine.)

—Mussalmans and others (Laughter and applause) together. I am beginning to pick up Mr. Gandhi's thoughts because he has always told us that you were sections and he comprehended you all.

Mahatma Gandhi: Of course.

GRATITUDE TO A SCOTSMAN.

The Chairman: But look at the effect of you two coming together in order to co-perate and express gratitude to a Scotsman. My dear Mahatma, let us go on in this way. It is the best way, you may find it to be the only way. It certainly is the way that will enable both of us to take a great pride in our work and to relate our political action with those glorious spiritual impuls. which lie at the source of all our being.

The Premier concluded by wishing all very good voyage home and a very happy and prosperous returning. "And do remember we are enlisted in the same cause and that we are bound by the same loyalty to India herself. Do remember to stand shoulder to shoulder with us in exchange of views and by mutual co-operation and with good luck and good fortune we shall solve the problems that now confront us and see India stand self-governing and self-respecting in the world. For the last time I declare that the Conference now adjourns."—Reuter's R. T. C. Special.

"Liberals Gratified"

BOMBAY, Dec. 1.

Our Staff Correspondent cabling from London views of Indian Delegates regarding Premier's statement says while Liberals are gratified, Mahatma Gandhi, Pundit Malaviya, Mrs. Naidu and Sir Purshottamdas are still considering the statement.

INDIA DEBATE IN COMMONS

Churchill To Move An Amendment

WILL DIE HARDS SECURE SUPPORT ?

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Mr. Churchill on the 3rd December, the second day of the Indian debate, proposes to move an amendment on the Government's policy. The Government's resolution which Mr. MacDonald will move on December 2, simply invites the House to record its approval of the policy.

Mr. Churchill, Sir Alfred Knox, Messrs. Bracken and Gretton propose to add to that the following: "provided nothing in the said policy will commit the House to the establishment in India of Dominion Constitution, as defined in the Statute of Westminster; provided also that the Government's policy effectively safeguards British trade with, and in India, from any adverse prejudicial discrimination: further provided that no extension of self-Government in India at this juncture shall impair the ultimate responsibility of Parliament for peace, order and good government in the Indian Empire."

It is unlikely that any considerable section of the Conservatives will support Mr. Churchill on division.

Major Attlee will speak for the Labour Opposition to-morrow.

Sir S. Hoare will also speak in the evening.

Sir John Simon will be the first Government speaker on Thursday.

Mr. Baldwin will wind up the debate.—Reuter.

Fidruciary Issue

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Despite rumours that the fall of sterling was due to the coming expansion of the fiduciary issue, the London Gazette to-night announces the maintenance of the issue at the previous figure of 275 millions.—Reuter Special.

MAHATMA THANKS BRITISHERS

For Their Utmost Courtesy

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

Mahatma, concluding his speech made at the plenary session on Monday, said:—

Sir., a note has been placed in my hands by my friend Sir Abdul Quiyum. He says: "Will I not say one word about the Frontier Province. I will; and it is this: Let India get what she is entitled to, and what she can really take; but whatever she gets and whenever she gets it, let the Frontier Province get Cdmplete Autonomy to-day. That Frontier will then be a standing demonstration to the whole of India, and, therefore, the whole vote of Congress will be given in favour of the Frontier Province, getting provincial autonomy tomorrow. The Premier if you can possibly get your Cabinet to endorse the proposition that from to-morrow the Frontier Province becomes a full-fledged autonomous province, I shall then have a proper footing amongst the Frontier tribes, and convene them to my assistance, when those over the border cast an evil eye on India the last of all my last is the pleasant task for me. This is perhaps the last time I shall be sitting with you at negotiations. It is not that I want that I want to sit at the same table with you in your closets to negotiate and to plead with you to go down on bended knee before I take the final leap and final plunge; but whether I have the good fortune to continue to tender my co-operation or not, does not depend upon me. It largely depends upon you. But it may not even depend upon you. It depends upon so many circumstances over which neither you nor we may have any control

MAHATMA THANKS ALL PROFUSELY.

Whatsoever happens then, let me perform this pleasant task of giving my thanks to all from their Majesties down to the poorest men in the East End, where I have taken up habitation. In that Settlement which represents the poor people of the East End of London, I have become one of them. They have accepted me as a member, and as a favoured member of their family. It will be one of the richest treasures that I shall carry with me. Here too, I have found nothing but courtesy and nothing but genuine affection, from all with whom I have come in touch. I have come in touch with so many Englishmen that it has been a priceless privilege to me. They have listened to what must have often appeared to them to be unpleasant, although it was true. Although I have often been obliged to say these things to them they have never shown the slightest impatience or irritation. It is impossible for me to forget these things no matter what befalls me. No matter what fortunes may be of this Conference, one thing I shall certainly carry with me, viz, from the high to the low I have found nothing but utmost courtesy and utmost affection.

WELL-WORTH PAYING VISIT TO ENGLAND.

I consider that it was well worth my paying this visit to England in order to find this human affection (Applause). It has enhanded, it has deepened, my irrepressible faith in human nature. Although Englishmen and Englishwomen have been fed upon lies so often that I see disfigurin g your Press, that although in Lancashire, the Lancashire people had perhaps some reason for becoming irritated against me, I found no irritation, no resentment even among the operatives. The operatives, men and women, hugged me. They treated me as one of their own. I shall never forget that I am carrying with me a thousand upon thousand of English friends. I do not know them; but I read that affection in their eyes, as, early in the morning, I walk through your streets. All this hospitality, all this kindness, will never be effaced from my memory, no matter what befalls my unhappy land. I thank you for your forbearance" (Applause).

MAHATMA'S PROGRAMME

Feels Tired After Monday's Strain

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Gandhiji leaves London on the morning of the 5th December and reaches Villeneuve on the evening of 6th December. He desires to visit Rome and, therefore, intends to sail on board the steamer "Cracovia" from Brindisi on the 14th December instead of from Venice on December 12.

Gandhiji is again suffering from cold. He is very tired after the strain of yesterday.—Reuter.

DISCUSSION ON PREMIER'S STATEMENT

All Leaders Busy

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, December 1.

Vital conferences are taking place this afternoon and to-night at which the Premier's statement will be discussed. Knightsbridge King Street, Ritz Hotel, St. James's Street, Dorchester House—these are all centres of great activity. Indian Liberals, Congress leaders, the Muslims and the Indian States Delegation are meeting in order to discuss its full implications.

NEW ORDINANCE IN BENGAL

Pt. Jawaharlal Condemns It

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 2.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, commenting on the new Ordinance, said that that was a masterpiece of terrorism and differed little from Martial Law. The Congress would continue its policy and try to meet both types of terrorism, official and non-official, and carry on its own work peacefully.—A.P.

NEW MEMBER OF VICEROY'S CABINET.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 2.

The Associated Press understands that Sir Mahomed Shafi or the Nawab of Chattari will be appointed to officiate as member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, in place of Sir Fazli Hussain, when the latter proceeds to Cape Town, about the middle of December, as head of India's delegation for revision of the Cape Town agreement.—A. P.

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

Vice-Chancellor On Financial Stringency

WALTAIR, Dec. 1.

After the convocation address delivered at the Andhra University by Sir M. Visvashwarayya, Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor of the University, referring to the financial stringency which hampered the progress of the University trusted that the present situation would soon clear and that Government would realise that the money spent on education would yield as years pass a handsome dividend in the shape of higher culture and comfort of the general community.—A.P.

MAHATMA FILLED WITH GREATEST MISGIVINGS

Repression In Bengal And Elsewhere "Casts A Shadow Of Coming Events"

"UNLESS FREEDOM CAME TERRORISM WOULD NOT BE ROOTED OUT"

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Gandhiji has issued a statement to the Press strongly denouncing the Bengal Ordinance, declaring that the Government is not striking at the root-cause of terrorism and that the Ordinance has made whatever hope there might be of co-operation between Government and Congress, very difficult.

Gandhiji was asked to express his view on the Premier's statement. He said:—

"What is worrying me is not the events in London at present." He referred to the English saying that "coming events cast their shadows before" and said that the situation in India, especially in Bengal, was very ugly and left little room for hope that something big would emerge from the Round Table Conference. "I refer to the Ordinance just passed. It gives extraordinary powers to the Government to deal with what, to a certain extent, is rightly called terrorism. Past experience tells me that Government has become panicky, as is its wont, whenever European life is taken or attempted. I detest such crime, but I am quite clear that the powers taken are altogether out of proportion to the possibilities of the spread of terrorism."

WIDE POWERS UNDER ORDINARY LAW.

Gandhiji declared that the Government possessed wide powers under ordinary law. It was dealing merely with the symptoms and not with the root-cause. The terrorists believed that they were achieving freedom. If freedom came, there surely would not be terrorism and the life of neither European nor official would be endangered. He would use the ordinary law to repress crime, while ascertaining the root cause and if the terrorists' demand was just, he would straightaway concede it.

Unless freedom came, terrorism would not be rooted out. The Congress had adopted an alternative method, which he claimed very largely kept terrorist crime in check, but the process of conversion was naturally slow. "Extraordinary powers of repression with which the Bengal Government has armed itself is wholly inconsistent with the desire expressed here to part with power and give India freedom.

"Apart, therefore, from the meaning of the Premier's declaration, the powers under the Ordinance and other things which are happening in India fill me with the greatest misgivings and may leave the Congress no choice in the matter of tendering further co-operation."

Gandhiji wished that the public here was moved in the right direction and said, that if an honest Indian version of affairs was known, what was happening would not be tolerated.—Reuter.

LUKEWARM RECEPTION OF PREMIER'S DECLARATION

Jayakar, Sastri, Malaviya And Others Do Not Opine Before Fully Going Through It.

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The first impressions of the Premier's Declaration of the Government's policy on the Indian constitutional issue may now be briefly summarised as follows:—

Sardar Ujjal Singh said that one main result of the Conference seems to be that the Conservative Party was now definitely committed to Responsibility at the Centre. "Henceforth we shall have no fear as to what the Tories might do."

Mr. M.A. Jinnah felt that Indians had lost a splendid opportunity. He was sure things would have been carried much farther if they had not played into the hands of their opponents.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru observed that one thing that appealed to him was, that the Conference had not failed, and that it was to continue its work.

Col. Haksar remarked that they had been able to prevent what might have been much worse. Nothing wrong had happened, and the Conference continued its work now with the co-operation of all it would surely end in success.

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao was glad that the work of the Conference was to proceed. He added: "It now remains with us, Indians, as to how we fill in the picture.

Messrs. Jayakar and Sastri and others were cautious and wanted more time to consider the Declaration.

Mrs. Naidu said, the same old thing, but in a more vivid way with vehement gestures. She, however, added she could not be expected to realise all that the Premier had stated in so short a time.

Pandit Malaviya refused to be drawn in just like Mahatma Gandhi, who felt he would have to go through the speech word by word very carefully before he could say anything.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir observed that his first impression was very favourable. "We could not expect a better speech than that," he added.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas could not agree with the feeling of those who had formed a favourable impression of the speech.

Dr. Moonje had no hesitation to state that he did not expect anything from the Government. That was why he always insisted on putting the question whether Government could confidently say they were prepared to transfer power in Indian hands.

Col. Sir Henry Gidney was pleased at the assurance given by the Premier to the minorities and that the National Government would continue to work in co-operation with them.

ATTITUDE OF STATES.

One of the elder statesmen from the Indian States who is well-known to the Bombay public in connection with the last struggle, discussed the subject with me and I gathered the impression that the States would come in as soon as the Federal Constitution is settled. The only difference of opinion that remained was not about joining the Federation at all—that had been settled—but how to join. This question, he felt will soon be decided in India. He was also glad the National Government were emphatic in declaring that the Federation would not be postponed because of any possible delay in settling this question and that they would give a temporary solution.

INEVITABLE.

He further added that the Princes would have to introduce a system of election in their own States. That was inevitable. They were going to have federal taxes, and the subjects of the Indian States would have to pay these taxes. In any circumstances they would naturally claim that they must have a voice in saying how these taxes were to be spent. That would be an irresistible demand.

(Continued on page 7.)

Touching Scene On Close Of Conference

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The closing scene at the Second Indian Round Table Conference, to-day, will be remembered for its quiet drama. At the conclusion of his closing speech Mr. MacDonald raised the Chairman's mallett in tense silence and with a resounding hit upon the table said: "For the last time I declare that the Conference now adjourns."

Silence continued for a few seconds and then the Prime Minister moved towards Gandhiji and clasped him by the hand. The two looked straight into each other's eyes, and talked in very low tones—of the future?

Then Mr. MacDonald wished farewell to one delegate after another.—Reuter.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by VINAYAK MADHAVRAO PAWAR, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.